REGISTERED No. 7—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,506.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including
{ For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance .... Rs. 42
Half Year " .... " 24
Three Months " .... " 14
One Month " .... " 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under:—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do .... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... " 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding......... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
" Rutnagherry	9	" Colombo	17
" Vingorla	9	" Galle	18
" Carwar	10	" Negapatam	21
" Mangalore	11	" Madras	23
" Cannanore	12	" Coconada	25
" Tellicherry	12	" Vizagapatam	26
" Badagherry	12	" Bimlipatam	26
" Calicut	13	" Gopaulpore	27
" Beypore	13	" False Point	28
" Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
" Alleppy	14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	19
" Kurrachee ..... March	4	Arrive Fao	19
" Gwadur	7	" Kowet	21
" Muscat	8	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	9	" Linga	26
" Linga	11	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bahrein	11	" Muscat	30
" Bushire	13	" Gwadur ......April	1
" Fao	15	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	16	" BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

	Rs.	a.
First Class	5	0
Second Class	3	8
Third Class	1	8
Horses	4	0
Carriages	4	0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched, about 4th March, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL........................Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9-10	
Alexandria	39	25		14	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

	Tons	H.P.	
HINDOSTAN	3,113	600	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782	600	on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,648	600	on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	on 14th April.
SIMLA	2,440	630	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128	600	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... " 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 3rd March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Boswell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,581 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 4th March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AN ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT PICTURES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 1 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 12, in Apollo Street, Fort, a large assortment of beautifully engraved chromo and coloured photographic pictures in gilt frames, by Sir E. Landseer, Ansdell, Herrings, Faed, Paul-de-Roche, and others; also small photographic pictures in frames, a few dozen silk umbrellas, waterproof coats, cribbage boards, silk neckties, breakfast cups and saucers, scented soaps, &c. Also Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Prints, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozen of Old Brandy, by Cutler, Palmer & Co., price moderate.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

10 Military Band Instruments, such as C. Concert Flutes, C. Oboe, B. Flat, Clarionets, Bassoon, B. Flat, Cornet, Trumpets, B Flat, Althorn, E Flat, Bombardon, and French Horn.

Few articles of Furniture, such as Round Table, Chairs, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Ottoman, &c.

At 1 P.M.

By order of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of Khakee Padumsey:—

1 Large 4-seated Open-carriage.
1 Black Horse, goes in Saddle and Harness.
1 strong iron grey Horse, goes in Saddle and Harness, about 14 hands high, and 6 years old.

AUCTION SALE OF COWARD'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 22 cases superior perfumery and medicine, consisting of peppermint, ginger, cough, rose, brilliants, motto kisses, and mixed lozenges, lemon, raspberry and rose drops, edible powders, carbonate of soda, Tartaric acid, cream of Tartar, epsom salts, essence of peppermint, ginger, balsam, copavia, glycerine, brandy bitters, cod liver oil, essence of rose, guards bouquet, verbena, rondeletia, Jockey Club, lavender water, milk of roses, lavendar, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Macassar pomades, camphorated dentifrice, tooth brushes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Choice Plants, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 13th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome Grey Arab Charger, Choice Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Hassard.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by E. Kesterton, a ditto circular class Fronted Miniature Brougham, by Palliser, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 25th, and WEDNESDAY, the 26th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A full-sized Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett, in perfect order, has been little used, and was bought by the owner new, about 3 years ago. It has the reputation of being one of the best private Billiard Tables in Bombay, and is only parted with in consequence of the owner having no Billiard-room in the house he has just gone into.

The Table was lit by a Gas Sunlight, and there is consequently no lamps belonging to it. Price Rs. 850.

LIST OF CUES.

3 Full-sized Billiard Balls.
12 Pool Balls.
2 do. do. Extra.
12 Small Cues.
2 Rests, 1 large and 1 small.
2 Large Cues.
Billiard and Pool Markers.
1 Brush and Iron.
Printed Rules.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2 P.M., a full Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, a large Platform, &c., for Musical Performances, with steps, desk &c., and a selection of valuable Music, both sacred and secular. Is now on view.

And

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2 P.M., in the Godown attached to the Cathedral, the valuable old Organ lately removed from the Town Hall. Will be arranged in lots to suit buyers, and on view from 27th instant.

AUCTION SALE AT THE FREEMASON'S HALL, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, at the Freemason's Hall, behind the Sir J. J. Hospital a quantity of furniture and Lodge kit belonging to "Lodge Concord," comprising dining tables, chairs with and without arms, wardrobes, sofa tables, cane cotton benches, wash handstands, looking glasses, dispense cupboards, book cases with glass doors, commodes, cookroom tables, screens, punkas, wall brackets for candles, candlesticks, single and four light argand lamps, plated spoons and forks and cruet stands, cutlery, tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, &c., dinner services, table linen, copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Also

Lodge Furniture and Tools.

WM, SW and JW, pedestals and chairs, square plumbs, levels, mauls, gavels, charity and ballot boxes, third degree lamp, teakwood altar perfect ashler, daggers, swords, hassocks, jewels sets tracing boards, &c.

N.B.—The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., at No. 39, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of March next, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the handsome household furniture, &c., &c., of the Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lye, the same comprising star-cut glassware, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, liquor, cruet and pickle frames, to stand, sugar basin, salt cellars, table and chamber candlesticks, table lamps, table cutlery by Mappin, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, viz., drawing-room, dining-room, pier, side, camp, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room arm and without arm, American bedroom and easy chairs, teapoys, sideboard, hat stand, drawing-room carpet, chiffonier, ottoman, fancy English writing desks, 2 light hanging argand lustre, a first-rate mahogany cottage pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, fancy flower vases, eight day clock, iron fourposts bedstead complete, towel horses, dressing and cheval glasses, gown and clothes press, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, utensils, &c.

No catalogues, and the above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA will sail on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents R. Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 27th February 1873.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th February 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 P.M., in the BIBLE SOCIETY'S ROOM, ESPLANADE.—COLONEL FIELD in the Chair. Friends interested are invited to be present.

MR. ALEXANDER McHINCH has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1873.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET on BREACH CANDY, facing the Sea, for TWELVE MONTHS, from about the middle of April next.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th March, at 4 P.M., will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, 25 serviceable Australian HORSES and MARES, most of which are broken into Double and Single Harness and to Saddle, Also a single HORSE BRAKE, a set of double and single BRAKE HARNESS, and a CHAFF CUTTER.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts at per doz. Cash, Rs. 36. Credit, Rs. 40
" 2 " Pints at " " " 20. " " 22

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
Frederick Giesler & Co.,
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—SERVICES in connection with the OPENING of the BOMBAY BAPTIST CHAPEL, on BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, will be held on the Premises, on SUNDAY next, the 2nd March, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. The Reverend J. Gelson Gregson of the Baptist Mission at Agra, and Reverend W. Money, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Madras, will preach on the occasions in question; and members of the Baptist denomination and of other denominations who sympathise with them are respectfully invited to attend either one or both the Services.

A COLLECTION will be made on each occasion in aid of the CHAPEL BUILDING FUND.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is PREPARED to LAND COAL on the Elphinstone Estate and to take charge of the same on the following terms:—

Landing, Storing, Watching, and Delivering by Weighment Free of Rental for Six Months, including Wharfage Fees at Rupee (1-2) One and Annas Two per Ton. On the expiry of the 6 months Ground Rent will be charged.

But, if Wharfage and Ground Rent be paid by the Owners the Coal in that case will be landed at (10) Ten Annas per Ton, which charge will include only Landing, Storing, Watching and Delivering by Weighment.

In either case the Undersigned undertakes only to deliver the quantity less one per cent. for Wastage, received by Weighment on board the Ship.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

The Company's Wholesale
QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
FOR JANUARY 1873,

Sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS, &c.,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHRONOGRAPHS,

WELL ADAPTED

FOR

TRAINERS OF HORSES.

Rs. 30.

MEDICINE CHESTS

IN EVERY VARIETY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION,

2nd EDITION.

"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette*.

"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman*.

"A very useful little book. * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India*.

"A miniature volume * * the most comprehensive * * we have ever seen."—*Deccan Herald*.

"An invaluable Companion to those who possess Medicine Chests."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.

"The arrangement * * is admirable, * * the instructions are exceedingly clear and simple, * * if the Medicine Chests are arranged on as sensible a principle, they must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman*.

"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE

DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,

As recommended in the New Work, entitled
"MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS,"
BY
A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.

Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,

AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1873.
GRAND REVIVAL
OF THE
TICKET OF LEAVE.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length .... 6 feet.
Breadth .... "
Depth .... " 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a Classified List of Policies in Force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLVED on the 28th INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 1872, will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger; and from the 1st June 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the BUSINESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission Stables will be CONDUCTED from the 1st March next by Mr. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon, at present assisting GINGER, STEPHENS, & SONS.

A. GINGER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require during six months commencing from 1st March next (estimated at 30 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 28th February, instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 19th February 1873.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

Stewards.

Major Willoughby. | T. M. Filgate, Esq.
F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I. | Donald Graham, Esq.
Major Gayer.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

THE HACK STAKES.—A sweepstake of Rs. 15 each with Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Arabs and country bred *bona fide* hacks. Weight 11 stones for horses of 14 hands: 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs allowed for every inch under. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Gentlemen riders.

THE WORLSE STAKES.—A sweepstake of Rs. 20 each with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds belonging to and ridden by members of the Services or any recognized Club. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Weight—Arabs 10 stone 7 lbs., country breds 11 stone for horses of 14 hands, 4 lbs in excess for every inch over and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Previous winners to carry, once 7 lbs. extra, twice 12 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Gentlemen riders.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

A HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Nominations to be sent in on Monday, the 10th March, by 5 P.M. Weights to be declared by 7 A.M. on the following morning. Declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. on the same day. Entrance 2 G.M.; 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen riders.

A HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE—For Arabs and country breds. Rs. 200 from the fund. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Nominations to be sent in on Monday, the 10th March, by 5 P.M. Weights to be declared by 7 A.M. on the following morning. Declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. on the same day. Entrance 2 G.M.; 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen riders.

CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds that have never won a race. 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Arabs 11 stone, country breds 11 stone 7 lbs. Entrance 1 G. M. Gentlemen riders.

Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under, ¾ of a mile over the Steeple-chase Course; catch weights over 10-7. Entrance Rs 10. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day by 8 A.M. on the day of race.

Three horses from different stables to start in each race, or the public money will be withheld.

Should the funds subscribed not be sufficient for the above money to be given a proportionate amount will be deducted from each race.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of 1870 will be in force.

H. W. ATKINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MEETING, 1873.

Wednesday, 5th March.

THE BOMBAY STEEPLE-CHASE—Rs. 500 from the race fund with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all horses—

	st.	lbs.
Arabs	10	7
Country-breds	11	7
Capes	11	13
Australians	12	7
English	13	1

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Winners of any previous race in which the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards, to carry, for winners, once 7 lbs. extra, twice or oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Gentlemen Riders. Distance about 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Bombay Flats. To close and name by 6 P.M. the day before the race. Four horses, the property of different owners and from different stables, to start, or the added money will be withheld.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Hony, Secy, Bombay Races.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,

5, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

LONDON PRICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements in the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES. Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves ... " 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ... Nett. " 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ... " 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves ... " 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves ... " 2 12

COLLARS.
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz. ... 6 8

SCARFS.
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor ... 2 12
The Romal Satin ... 3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.

HATS.
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats ... 15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats ... 12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ... 6 8
Brown Felt do. do. ... 7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester ... 6 0
Sola Topies, new shape ... 5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from 1 8

JEWELLERY.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS. (All new Patterns.) Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each ... 9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each ... 8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each ... 6 8
Badham's Spun Silk ... 12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz. ... 60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz. ... 60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.
Badham's Oxford Cloth ... 11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool ... 18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool ... 19 0
Badham's Spun Silk ... 22 0

TIES.
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb ... 1 0
Coloured " " " ... 1 8
White Dress Ties, from ... 0 8

HELMETS.
Hawke's Regulation Helmet ... 18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ... 23 0
White Helmets, for Civilians ... 18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats ... 15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.
English-made, with Leg Rest ... 11 0
Do. without do ... 10 0

UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.
White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose ... 12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from ... 14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from ... 16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair ... 4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for 29 0
Fine Super India Gauze " " 26 0
Fine " " Drawers, each 6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.
Badham's Blue Serge Suits ... 30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits ... 22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits ... 35 0

BRACES.
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab 2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ... 5 8
" " " Coloured Borders ... 5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from ... 10 8

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW.

IMPORTANT

TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do		27 0
Warm do		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to	17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	23 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts "		36 0
White do "		22 8
Best Printed "		22 8
Best Flannel "		40 0
Silk and Wool "		5? 0
Under Vests	14 0 to	31 0
Do Pants	26 0 to	31 0
Towels		4 12
Pillow Cases Each		1 8
Sheets Per pair		9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		2 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponge (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarf-Knots, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars Doz.	1 0
Linen do. "	6 0
Cotton Socks "	9 8
Warm Merino "	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Blankets Each	11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

DESCHAMPS & CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS IN THE

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,

NEXT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THEY have on hand a great variety of their Furniture expressly made for this climate: Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Boudoir Furniture. All description of Sofas and Couches, Tête-a-tête, Vis-a-vis and Ottomans, and a great variety of comfortable and elegant Easy Chairs, fancy and light Chairs.

Round Tables, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa and Occasional Tables, Corner Shelves, Etageries, and Teapoys with or without marble tops.

Davenports, Card and Chess Tables, Canterburies, Music Racks and Stands, Revolving Piano Stools, Portfolios, Work Tables, Flower Stands, and Drawing-room Writing Tables.

D. & Co. make Furniture for Churches, of which they have a variety of designs. St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was furnished by them; also a number of Churches in that Presidency.

They have designs of Furniture for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and Offices, and Camp Furniture, which will be sent on application with estimate.

Dining-room Tables, Sideboards, and Dinner Waggons, Chairs and Arm-chairs, diamond-caned; also Folding Camp Tables and Chairs.

Furniture for the Bed-room and Dining-room. Cots with or without springs, Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands with one or two Basins and marble tops, Almirahs with Shelves, also with Dress Pegs, Chest of Drawers in two parts, Toilet and Cheval Glasses.

Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rests, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.

D. & Co.'s well known Punkahs, in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

Bombay, January 1873.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at Hog Island is available for DOCKING VESSELS. Application should be made to LIEUTENANT BREBNER, I.N., at the Lift, or the Marine Office, Bombay.

DENGUE.

Major Thomson, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15th, 1872.

THE POWDER .... per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE " " 2-8 & " 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

Quarterly Price List sent on receipt of business or professional card.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

FOR SALE.

CLARET CHATEAU DU ROE. Rs. 10 per dozen.

SHERRY, LONDON CLUB. Rs. 23 per dozen.
SHERRY, PALE DRY. Rs. 25 per dozen.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
8, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 25th February 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.

Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

OLD COGNAC.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.

BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts ....Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints.............................. " 5 " "

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.

A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.

Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA.

Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
" 2 Extra Dry do. do.
" 3 Very Dry do. do.
" 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

VOLKART BROTHERS'

PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40
Ditto ditto 2 " pts. " 42

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts
Liebfraumilch	" 20	" "
Steinwein	" 20	" "
Rudesheimer	" 24	" "
Hochheimer	" 24	" "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	" 36	" "

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands	" 14	" "
Vray Canon (expected)	" 18	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 24	" "
Chateau Lafite	" 28	" "

VERMOUTH.

Superior quality	Rs. 20	per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at	Rs. 12 and " 14	" "

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12	per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	" 12	" "
Brachetto	" 12	" "
Passito Forzato	" 12	" "
Moscato Bianco	" 12	" "
Barolo	" 12	" "
Nebiolo	" 12	" "

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.

The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866	Rs. 17	per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	" 18	" "
G. Martineau	" 18	" "
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	" 18	" "
H. and C. Balaresque	" 20	" "
Jules Robin & Co.'s P quality	" 20	" "
Ditto ditto P	" 22	" "

CHEESE.

Green Cheese, weighing 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb. Gruyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following Complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.
Pulmonary Affections.
Lumbago.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
Indigestion.
Nervous Deafness.
Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
Sciatica.
Gout.
Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	726½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct	National Bank of India	106
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218 3	p.s.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
......	£20	109 1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	18 10	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,460
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	3lp.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,500	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,165
506	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,510
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	935
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,065
900	1,000	all	4 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,820
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	225 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	835
100	5 0	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	235
150	11,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co	7,400
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	1,910
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
100	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,800
350	2,000	all	250p	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
350	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	800
300	1,000	all	200 p	Frencl Press Co	725
[illegible]	6,000	6,000	225 p	Hydraulic Press Co	2,250
[illegible]	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	350	42½ p	Mofussil Press & G. Co	617½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sassoon's Press Co	210
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co	485
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
63,000	50	all	1¼p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	153
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	465
2,000	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
......	95	19¼	—	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do.	do. ... 3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do.	Credits ... 6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do.	do. ... 3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do.	do. ... 3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104⅜ to 104⅝
Four per cent	102⅜ to 102⅝
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-5 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 2s. 6d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers— [illegible]

[illegible] Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Hongkong, Feb. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Boadicea (s)	Anderson	Akyab.

The ship Louisa, Mackintosh, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer John Adamson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Chaldea, to Coast, Calcutta and Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
24 Queen of the North. .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
24 Cavewitch... .... In tow by s.s. Satara to Calcutta.

GULF.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25 Mail steamer Cashmere, from Busreh.
31 Mail steamer India, from Bombay.
Feb. 8 Mail steamer India, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26 Mail steamer Cashmere, to Bombay.
Feb. 1 Mail steamer India, to Busreh.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

H. M. S. Nimble, R. N.
Mail steamer India.

MUSCAT.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8 Mail steamer Euphrates, from Bombay.
15 Mail steamer India, from P. Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2 Mail steamer Cashmere, to Bombay.
2 Mail steamer Calcutta, to Aden and Zanzibar.
9 Mail steamer Euphrates to P. Gulf.
12 Ship Chaska, to Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 25 cases sherry, Lawrence & Co ; 200 barrels alum, Spencer, Shaw & Co.; 1 hogshead beer, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Athelstane, s, 200 barrels copperas, Bomanjee Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian, 2,150 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 4 casks sherry, 25 boxes candles, and 18 cases oilmanstores, Ardaseer Jamsetjee; 15 cases candles Essabhoy Tyabally; 20 casks tar and 250 bundles iron hoops, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.; 8 casks carbonate of soda and 1 case essence of lemon, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Virago, s, 2 cases dye, Framjee Ardaseer Dawer.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 300 cases claret, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Colombo, s, 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 250 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 72 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurreedass.

Lady Allan, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Whitburn s, 28 bales wool, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Ragowjee Bhuja.

North Tyne, s, 10 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Norah Greame, 75 bales wool, Jeewan Gbella; 800 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

European, s, 51 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 23 bales cotton, Royace Amerchund; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co. 250 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 38 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 13 bales hides, Dawood Mahomed; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee; 600 bags wheat and 81 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Ariel, s, 65 bales cotton, Cursondass Narronjee; 213 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Vurdhman Pocnsee & Co.; 94 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha.

Phrenologist, 133 bales wool, Jumnadass Gbella; 85 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Stirling, s, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.: 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Carrels & Co.

Virago, s, 104 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.; 200 bales cotton, King & Co.; 61 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 350 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

Thomas Parker, s, 531 fruzels wet dates, Finlay Scott & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 1,640 bags wheat, B. I. S. N. Co.; 28 bales cotton, Jaitha Chutterbhooz; 55 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 200 cwts horns, Deujee Carjee.

FOR PORT SAID.

India, s, 20 cases indigo, Munoobhoy Mahomedbhoy Meera.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstane s, 100 bags wheat, Austrian Trading Co.; 2 bales hides, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.; 9 bales hides, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Athelstane, s, 50 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 65 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 17 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 150 bags coffee, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 200 bags coffee, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hindostan, s, 100 bales cotton, Mathcoradass Lowjee.
Ceylon, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 1 bale hides, G. Sigg & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Dukins, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Regiment (Ben.) N. L. I., on furlough, from Dinapore.

FEBRUARY 27.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Bond, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Ahmednugger.
Sharpe, Captain, 55th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Peshawur.
Fisher, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to reside in England, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

LeGeyt, Colonel, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Umballa.
Anthoniz, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.
Gibbs, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Indore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Condr J Reilly, of the Ordnance Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months.

Capt W J W Muir, Ben S C, Offg Pol Agent, Harnotee, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt T Teed, Bom S C, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Condr G Penstone, of the Ordnance Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Capt E M L Marriott, Genl List, Ben Inf, and Sub-Asst Commy Genl, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col J C Haughton, C S I, Ben S C, Commr, Cooch Behar Div is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The services of Surg J G Asher, M D, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Gen Dept.

Dy Inspr Genl of Hospls D Mackinnon is brought on the strength of H M's Forces serving in this Command, from the 11th inst, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay S C. are entitled to Col's allowances from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Major Genl Lincoln Stephen Hough, Major Genl Henry James Barr, Col Thomas Stock, Col William Broome Solmon, and Col Henry Torrens Vincent, 18th Feb 1873; Major-Genl Henry Joseph Pelly, 1st March 1873.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years service, to be Major:—

Staff Corps—Capt Frederick Prescott Forteath, 20th Feb 1873.

Staff Asst Surg S B Gamble is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 11th inst, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

Lt Col R Johnstone is granted the three months' privilege leave which he has earned by service in the Judicial Dept.

With reference to G O No 7 of 1868, Col (Major-Genl) Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C B, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is admitted to Col's allowances from the 6th Oct 1872, vice Col, Comdt (Genl) Griffith, deceased.

Lt Col W T Chitty, Contr of Mily Acc's, is allowed leave on the 1st and 2nd prox, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir M R Westropp, Kt, Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, having returned from leave to England on the 21st inst, and resumed his office, the unexpired portion of three months' extension of leave, granted to him by H M's Secy of State for India, is hereby cancelled.

The Hon John Philip Green, appointed by H M. the Queen a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the necessary declaration and assumed the office on the 22nd inst.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr A C Trevor, Mag of the first class, in the Dist of Nassick, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes in the talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec 266).

Rao Behadoor Narayan Rowjee to be second class, second grade Sub Judge at Kharepatan, in the Rutnagherry district.

Rao Saheb Raghoonath Gunnesh Kharkur to be second class, first grade, Sub Judge at Malwan, in the Rutnagherry District.

The Hon the Ag Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for one month, from 3rd inst, to Mr Gunnesh Keshava Waidya, Translator of the High Court, Appellate Side.

Azum Balajee Kristna, Mamlutdar of Kalghatghee; Azum Balcrustna Govind, Mamlatdar of Dambal; and Azum Virupax Dhondo, Mamlutdar of Kurudghee, in the District of Dharwar, are appointed Magistrates of the second class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following changes in the Pol Dept, to take effect on the departure of Major G R C Westropp, on furlough to England:—

Captain E W West to act for Major Westropp as Asst Pol Agent, Kolhapore, in subordinate charge of the S M Country jaghires, until [illegible] Until Schneider's return from furlough, Capt West will, however, remain in his present appointment at Sawuntwary.

Capt W F F Waller, V C, to act during Capt West's absence, or until further orders, as Second in Comd, Kolhapore Inf Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Agent. Capt Waller will officiate as Asst Pol Agent in charge of the S M Country jaghires, on Major Westropp's departure, until Capt West takes up the charge.

Capt W A Salmon to officiate as Second in Comd, Sawuntwary Local Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Supt, during Capt Waller's absence, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint C I R Phayre CB, ADC to the Queen, to be Resident at Baroda.

Major J W Watson, second and acting first Pol Asst, Kattywar, is appointed to act as Pol Supt of Pahlunpore, during Lt-Col Parr's absence, or until further orders.

Capt C Wodehouse, S C, to act as first Pol Asst, Kattywar, during Major LeGeyt's absence, or until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C. S. Special Asst to the Pol Agent in the Rewa Kanta, is appointed to act as Asst Resident at Baroda during Capt Reeves' absence, or until further orders. Until Capt Reeves returns to the Rewa Kanta, Mr Crawley-Boevey will take charge of the Agency after Capt Wodehouse's departure.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Cole, Collr of Customs, Kurrachee, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months, on sick certificate.

Mr MacFarlan to be first Asst Collr of Ahmednuggur, continuing to officiate as Post Master Genl of Bombay.

Mr J H Grant to be first Asst Collr of Nassick, continuing to act as Collr and Mag of the District of Colaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg J G Asher, MD, to be Civil Surg at Surat.

Mr A Barrett, Vice Principal, Elphinstone High School, has passed an examination in Gujeratee, according to the standard laid down in the notification of the 10th Aug 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg H Cook, MD, FRCS, FGS, FMS, is appointed to act as Principal of the Grant Medical College and Professor of Medicine, during Dr Hunter's absence or until further orders, from date of Dr Sylvester's proceeding to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W H Cummins, MA, is appointed Chaplain, of Sattara and Mahableshwur for two years, from the 1st March next. He will reside at Sattara and visit Mahableshwur, except during the hot weather, when he will reside at Mahableshwur and visit Sattara.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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Per Annum	Rs 10 0 0
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BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary,* containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY next, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M.

Business for the evening:—
1. To arrange for the Annual Regatta.
2. To consider a Regatta Ball.
3. To ballot for Candidates for Memberships.

Gentlemen wishing to propose Candidates are requested to send in their Names and that of the Seconders by SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, to the Honorary Secretary.

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary

Bombay, 27th February 1873.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—February 22nd, at Clifton House, Mahableshwur, the wife of Captain E. A. Butler, 83rd Regiment, of a son.

MILLER—February 23rd, at Khamgaum, Berar, the wife of Mr. W. G. Miller, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—February 24th, at Heeleakah, Assam, the wife of J. Jackson, of a daughter.

KING—February 19th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant J. S. King, 107th Regiment, of a daughter.

FERGUSON—February 23rd, at Benares, the wife of Dr. Ferguson, "The Buffs," of a daughter.

GRAHAM—February 23rd, at Meerut, the wife of Captain T. Graham, R.A., of a daughter.

OWEN—February 24th, at 3, Residency Road, Bangalore, the wife of Herbert Owen, Esq., Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Bangalore Division, of a son.

RAYNE—February 22nd, at Mooltan, the wife of Middleton Rayne, Superintending Engineer, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

WE were glad to learn from the chief of the British Legation in Japan, whose connection with that country now extends from the year 1865, that there is little or no exaggeration in the general impression conveyed by the statements which have recently been made in regard to the progress of the Japanese during the last few years. Already their external trade amounts to over three millions sterling, or to nearly as much as the trade of the Madras Presidency, which has been so long commercially connected with England and has been in our own hands for so long a period. Of this trade America takes nearly all the tea and Great Britain nearly all the silk. As the Japanese have given up their former evil habit of assassinating foreigners with their terrible swords, their innate gentlemanliness and the required politeness which, under a secluded and rigidly organised social system has become a second nature with them, have been allowed to exercise their proper influence on the intercourse between the Japanese and foreigners. There is one peculiarity, too, about the former which distinguishes them from their neighbours the Chinese. They are quite sociable, willing to speak about their own affairs and to take an unobtrusive human interest in the affairs of their foreign acquaintances. One seldom knows what is going on behind the stolid mask of a Chinaman's face. As a rule he confines himself to business in his intercourse with foreigners, and he is really a first-rate man of business when he is not asked to do anything repulsive to his own ideas. But beyond that he does not care to speak with the Fauquei and gives no indication of what his own thoughts and feelings are. The Japanese on the other hand is communicative; he is not only desirous to acquire foreign knowledge, but, when politely treated, he will speak about himself, about his family and his affairs. In a word, as it was expressed to us by Sir Harry Parkes it is possible to have easy and pleasant social intercourse with the Japanese.

We wonder whether this state of matters is likely to continue. Everyone who has visited Japan must have been struck with the extreme politeness of the people and with the perfect ease with which their elaborate relationships worked. But how and at what sacrifices had this state of matters been obtained? There were three things which had produced this result—

First, a rigid social system, which, by means of the most terrible punishments, shut up the Japanese between iron walls which they never thought of overleaping.

Second, absolute seclusion from the rest of the world.

Third, a peculiar means of escape from that pressure of population which the action of the Malthusian law naturally produces.

It may be well that we should make a few remarks on these three points. If social arrangements are only not cruel in themselves and not insisted on in an exulting spirit the more rigidly they are insisted on the less are they felt. This may appear to be a paradox; but a very little consideration will show that it is quite true. What makes slavery most intolerable is the knowledge that the justice of it is questioned, that an escape from it is possible, and that the whole system may be overturned. So long as human beings have to walk between iron walls they will walk on without complaining. A great deal of the struggle and confusion and misery of modern society arises from the doctrine that every man is as good as every other man and a great deal better. The most miserable wretch is told that there is nothing to prevent him being President of the Republic, or a great Cotton Lord or Lord Mayor of London, and finding he is very far from becoming anything of the sort, he struggles on in a sensitive, irritable, and suffering way. The most remarkable feature in Japan when it was first opened to Foreigners was the wonderful contentment of the people. But it soon became apparent that they were hedged round by so many etiquettes and such formidable punishments that they were never at a loss in any particular circumstances as to the course they ought to pursue, or without very powerful motives to pursue that particular course. When Mr. Hodgson, our Vice-Consul at Hakodadi, complained to the Japanese authorities that he had been insulted by one of their Yaconins, they at once proceeded to impale the offender in sight of the Vice-Consul's residence and in spite of his remonstrances. Social arrangements thus defended, and which had been in existence for tens of centuries, had come to be so implicitly accepted that the punishments rarely required to be inflicted. Men knew what they had to do and what they had not to do, and what they had to respect and to expect, and so they went on their way contented. But such a state of affairs could hardly have been preserved except in a secluded nation. Looking back on the fact, it seems now a little strange that when the world was being overrun in every direction, so beautiful and so rich a country as Japan should have escaped invasion of every kind. The Dutch must have known its character and its defencelessness against the weapons of modern warfare, and they were never very scrupulous and had large possessions near in Java and Malaya, yet they were content to be shut up in a few square yards of artificial ground at Desima, in the bay of Nagasaki. The Spaniards were in the neighbouring Philippine Islands, and the Portuguese in Macao and Timor, yet they did nothing, and even when the enterprising British merchant established himself at the five ports of China in 1842, Japan seemed to be quite beyond his energies. Being thus secluded from the rest of the world, Japan could carry on its own social system without interference from disturbing external causes; and, the chief governing power being a warlike aristocracy, matters could be carried on with a very high hand, and yet with well-bred courtesy and even substantial kindness. But even with all these peculiar arrangements, the Japanese were exposed to the action of another cause which might have seriously interfered with the ease and apparent happiness which we found them to possess. All the more because the country was secluded was it in danger of being over-populated. Even the simple habits of the people and the stern sumptuary laws enforced could not alone have preserved the Japanese from this cause of social want and misery. The tendency of population to increase in a greater ratio than the power of producing food, which is allowed to exist by every political economist now-a days, would have soon produced a state of matters which would have resulted in great famines and rebellions, or would have compelled the Japanese to send out their surplus population from the beautiful islands of Nippon, and so invite invasion. Whether by design, however, or accidentally, this danger was met by deliberately allowing a large number of the young women of the lower and even of the middle classes to spend the years of their youth as devotees of a strictly regulated social evil without prejudice to their character or to their chance of marriage afterwards. By filling the inns and restaurants of the country with these young persons, and by making their position a respectable one, the Japanese were able to avoid any great increase of population, without relying either on the moral restraints which Malthus recommends, or on the cruel practice of infanticide.

It can easily be conceived that, under such conditions, the Japanese were able to conduct their peculiar civilization so that it was able to allow an extraordinary share of contentment of a kind and material happiness; but how long that will last in the new circumstances in which they now find themselves it would be difficult to say. Can they now escape what may truly enough be called the burden and the agony of European civilization, and especially the insidious and almost unseen but most destructive working of that pernicious principle, that every man is as good as every other man and a great deal better?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Navy Estimates for the current year amount to £9,872,725, showing an increase of £340,576.

The troops for the Russian expedition against Khiva are now concentrating.

Madrid has been quiet since the solution of the Ministerial crisis. The elections will commence on the 31st March.

Switzerland has recognized the Republic.

Tranquillity prevails throughout Portugal.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull, arrivals lower.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

The sum of £216,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Japan.

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH FEBRUARY.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Outward bound—America and St. Andrew.
Homeward bound—Orlando.

AMONGST the latest from Japan we learn that Yokohama will shortly be lit with gas.

THE Llama of Thibet has despatched a mission to Pekin proffering allegiance to the young Emperor.

THE China papers mention that great apprehensions are being entertained of a Mahomedan invasion in North China.

THE appointment of Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, to be Resident at Baroda, appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette.*

THE shares of the Bank of Bengal have risen Rs. 15, in consequence of permission having been obtained by the Bank to advance money upon opium.

THE Bishop of Calcutta will leave on a visitation-tour in Chota Nagpore on the 1st of March, and remain absent from the Presidency about a fortnight.

INTERESTING information as to the Local Funds revenue and expenditure in the districts of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency are to be found in an article in another column.

A BUSHIRE report of February 8th informs us that there has been no news of importance during the previous fortnight, and that maritime tranquillity prevails in the Gulfs of Persia and Oman.

DR COOK's appointment to act as Principal of the Grant Medical College and Professor of Medicine during Dr. Hunter's absence, or until further orders, was gazetted in yesterday's *Government Gazette.*

A NEW marriage law has been under the consideration of the Japanese Government, and, it is reported, has already been passed. Hitherto it has been the custom for a man to have a wife and as many concubines as he desires, and at his pleasure cast them off. For the future, however, the matrimonial tie is to be made more binding.

THE Envoy from Yarkand, accompanied by five ministers and retainers, arrived at Calcutta on last Sunday night by express train on a visit to the Viceroy. He was conveyed to No. 8, Lowringhee Road, which has been rented by Government for his temporary residence. He appears to be an elderly man, about 50 years of age.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the establishment of a jute-farm, of about eighty beegahs of land, at Dacca, at a cost of Rs. 1,000 for initial expenses, and Rs. 3,336 per annum. Various kinds of seeds, and various modes of cultivation, are to be tried on the farm, which is to be under the superintendence of Mr. Monier, a planter of the district.

A MUSCAT official news-report, from 1st to 15th February, states that His Highness Seyyid Toorkee proceeded in his corvette, the Rahmanee, to Burka, on the 4th, and returned to Muscat on the morning of the 14th instant. It is believed that His Highness has succeeded in effecting an amicable arrangement between the E. Máawali and E. Jenebeh tribes.

WE are glad to learn from Persia that there has been a good snow fall this year; that crops were in a flourishing state; and that different kinds of fruits were to be had in abundance. Famine has disappeared, and every article of food is now sold very cheaply. A number of the Persian Parsees who arrived here last year on account of the severe famine are now returning to their native country.

RS. 20,000 have been sanctioned by the Madras Government for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of Dr. Cornish with reference to the prevalance of typhoid fever in the garrison of Cannanore. It is said that the proportion of men compared with the extent of barrack accommodation available is much too great, and so a good many men of the 43rd Foot have been sent to Wellington.

THE Mikado of Japan, whose mysterious presence was so long jealously guarded, has commenced to "receive;" we learn from the Japan papers just arrived that the wives of the American Minister and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires have been presented to the Mikado and Empress. The party were received by the Emperor and the Empress, standing. There was a full attendance of the Court and of Her Majesty's ladies of honour.

THE *Japan Mail* understands that the Japanese local authorities have in contemplation some large works in connection with the accommodation for shipping in the harbour of Yokohama. One scheme is to reclaim a vast quantity of land between the English Hatoba and Benten, and there to establish wharves with tramways and all other conveniences for carrying on an extensive traffic. Another scheme is to build a dock, besides reclaiming the land, while yet a third would substitute a pier running far out into deep water.

IT is interesting to know the ideas entertained of the Government in the wilder tracts. While the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore declares that anything like public feeling is almost unknown in his division, and the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom avers that the temper of his district is thorough submission to those in authority and unqualified loyalty to Government, the feelings of the people of Palamow are thus described:—"Most of them, even some of the most intelligent, look upon the 'Sircar' as some all-powerful, wealthy and mysterious person who is supposed to be the *mabap* of the people, and they believe, outwardly at any rate, that obedience to his commands and wishes is their first duty. When the income-tax was first imposed, a great number of them, bearing in mind the large sum the 'Sircar' had spent in saving the people from distress and starvation, gladly paid their quota. At the same time they were mystified as to how such a powerful and wealthy individual came to be so much in need of money, and on one occasion one more simple than the rest asked if the 'Sircar' wanted money because he was going to be married!" The reports do not state whether the Assistant Commissioner explained to the people the theory of the D. P. W. and the principles of construction of any model barracks.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN CREAGH's term of staff employ as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General in charge of the office at Simla having expired, Captain Collett has been appointed to the vacancy.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL INGALL, C. B., assumed command of the Allahabad Division on arrival at Dinapore on Tuesday. The greater portion of the Divisional Staff left Allahabad for Dinapore on Monday night to accompany the General on his upward tour of inspection.

THE YARKAND ENVOY.

CALCUTTA, 27TH FEB., 1-3 P.M.

Syud Yakoob Khan, the Yarkand Envoy, was received yesterday afternoon by the Viceroy. The object of his mission has not yet transpired.

The Viceroy lays the foundation-stone of the Presidency College to-day.

A REVIEW OF A CRIMINAL TRIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Out of the case of Reg. vs Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba has arisen the important public question, whether there is any remedy for the error or misconduct of a judge. It has been said that there is no wrong but what there is a remedy for at law. But I shall show you that this is a popular delusion. I am informed on good authority that the legal advisers of Pestonjee and Succaram applied to the Advocate-General for a certificate for a review and reversal of the judgment and sentence in the above case on the grounds that the prisoners did not get a fair trial, the judge having misdirected the jury and otherwise acted contrary to law.

Now I do not desire to take the grave responsibility on myself to say whether the judge did or did not act as the legal advisers of the prisoners allege he acted: all I contend for is (not in respect of this particular case only but as to *all* cases), that whenever any allegations of so grave a nature against a judge's conduct of a trial are made by parties whose opinions deserve weight or consideration, the Full Court ought to be compelled to decide whether such allegations are true or not. Unless such a rule exist, or, if it does not exist, is made, I submit that it virtually comes to this—that a judge can do just as he likes, whether for good or evil, and that, in the latter case, there is really no remedy for the wrong.

Much has been said about the authority of the Advocate-General to give a certificate under the provisions of the 26th Section of the Amended Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Bombay. Now that clause, so far from meeting the ends of justice, is, for various reasons, calculated to defeat that end,—for it gives him authority to do just as *he* likes, and there is no appeal against his decision, or rather his mere opinion. We know what the opinions of lawyers are,—depending as they do generally on the stand-point from which they look at things. Not only this, but this 26th Section places the Advocate-General in a position neither satisfactory to himself nor the public, expecting, as it does, a man to give an unbiassed opinion in a case in which he may be himself engaged, concerned, or interested. Far be it for me to say or even insinuate aught against the good sense and judgment of the present Advocate-General. But I say that it is too much to expect every Advocate-General to be as conscientious, as painstaking, and as impartial as the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble. Besides, even he is liable to form an erroneous opinion,—and I would venture to submit very earnestly that, in a case of life and death, the decision whether a review can be obtained or not against the alleged misdirection of a jury by a judge ought not to rest solely and entirely on the mere opinion of one functionary, and that functionary too occupying an official position from which he may reasonably and naturally feel diffident at giving an opinion on the acts of a superior: for I take it to be granted that the position and legal attainments of an Advocate-General, however exalted and profound, are inferior and not equal to those of a judge of the High Court. This much in cases where the Advocate General has to give what is called his fiat on the judgment of a minor judge of the High Court. Then what must be the difficulty in which he must find himself when called upon to give an opinion on a case heard before the Chief Justice himself?—for supposing that the case of Pestonjee and Succaram had been heard before Sir M. Westropp, and his Lordship had acted as Mr. Justice Bayley is alleged to have done, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble would have had to give his *fiat* all the same. Of course it is not at all probable, but still it is possible, that Sir Michael may have done exactly what his junior did, and, as I am writing on this subject more as a general question than as respects the late case which has so much engrossed the public mind, it is but right to take every contingency into consideration.

I have said above that there is no appeal in the event of the Advocate-General refusing to give the certificate under the 26th Section, and this has been already proved, for, while the legal advisers of Pestonjee and Succaram thought they had a right to demand a certificate on some *nine* points of law, that officer gave his *fiat* on one point only. Now who is to decide who is right and who is wrong?—the counsel for the Crown or the counsel for the defence? In this case the decision has, I submit, rested and has been given by the *prosecution!* for the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble is not only Advocate-General but one of the counsel for the Crown. I leave you to judge whether, in the interest of the public, there ought not to be a remedy against such an anomaly.

PUBLICOLA.

27th February.

BOMBAY RACES.

YESTERDAY afternoon Bombay's annual spring meeting came off on the Byculla Flats. It would probably be difficult to account for the fact, but a fact it seemed to be to us nevertheless, that less interest was taken in the races this year than we have observed for a number of years past. The Byculla Club verandah wore its usual butterfly colours, the ladies of Bombay shining in most of the hues of the rainbow, but though a good many cavaliers stood foil to their attractiveness, the verandah was not full; as for Jaffer Sulliman's stand, that worthy speculator must have been grieved to see the gaps in his galleries; and so far as the "free quarters" were concerned we have seen them more largely taken advantage of than we did yesterday. The races were not particularly noteworthy—the most conspicuous features of the afternoon being the defeat of the great favourite Khagan—the last Derby winner at Poona and Kattywar—by Martaban, and the quick time in which the half mile set down for the Hack Stakes was performed by St. George, under Lieutenant Elliott's steering. We may perhaps set it down as another notable feature of the afternoon that the weather was delightful; a few considerate clouds restrained the sun from being too rude, and a nice breeze that came skipping over the Flats, sporting with ladies' ribbons and attempting to take liberties with lightly-put-on white hats, was good enough to assist the clouds in their endeavours to make the afternoon pleasant. Our Calcutta brethren are quarrelling about whether they shall have their races in the morning or the afternoon, but had they such afternoons as we had yesterday the quarrel would be ended and morning races, with their unfeeling disregard of ladies' comfort, would be extinguished. Herein we have another argument of Bombay's fitness to be the capital of India.

The first race was timed at 4 30, and it came off punctually. The Forbes Stakes, for a dozen years past, has been a favourite race, entries for it always being full, but this year only one horse faced the starter, and thereby hangs a text for Bombay sportsmen—"*O tempora!*"

"THE FORBES STAKES."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won, 12 lbs. Winners before the meeting—once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's .... c. aus. h. Satellite .... W. O.

The next race, for the Dealers' Plate, was reduced to a match between Khagan and Martaban. Khagan was made a hot favourite, his previous excellent performances supplying the fuel; but Martaban jumped off with the lead, and kept it all round the distance, eventually winning easily by one or two lengths.

"THE DEALERS' PLATE."—Rupees 750. Weight for age. Winners before the meeting to carry 4 lbs. extra. 2 miles.

		lb. s. oz.		
Abdool Raymon's	g a h Martaban	5 8 12	Mr. R	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khagan	6 9 7	Brewtey	2

Time—First half mile, 58 secs; first mile, 2m. 1 sec; whole distance, 4m. 1 sec.

The next event on the card was for "the Byculla Club Cup"—Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won 12 lbs. Winners before the meeting—once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Tokay was made the favourite, and his preliminary canter style secured him a number of friends. About 2½ to 1 was laid against him; 4 to 1 was laid against the Aga's stables; and 6 to 1 against Merrylegs. The lot started pretty fairly, but coming down the straight for the first time they got tailed off, passing the Stewards' Stand in the following order:—Bin Nassar, Tokay, Merrylegs, Maharaj Sunbeam. In the run home, Brewtey brought Maharaj up, and tried to make a race of it with Tokay, but the light weight had too much go in him, and in spite of the whipping that Maharaj was being favoured with, won easily, Oomar carrying his hands down.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a c Tokay	7 3	Oomar	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Maharaj	8 9	Brewtey	2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam	8 9	Hackney	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a c Bin Nassar	6 5	Syed	4
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h Merrylegs	8 4	Mr. R.	5

The first half mile was done in 54 secs; the three-quarters, 1 m. 24 secs.; the mile, 1 m. 54 secs.; and the whole distance, in 3 m. 53 secs.

"THE HACK STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. For all hacks. ½ mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age and class, and 21 lbs. in excess of the standard. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; anything offered above that sum to go to the fund. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Satanella was the favourite, even being taken about her; 4 to 1 was laid against Seaweed; about 6 to 1 was laid against St. George. St. George got off from the post with flying colours, and put on the running at once, sticking close to the rails. Seaweed followed close up until within 100 yards from home, when Satanella came into second place with a rush. The rider of St. George, however, was not to be frightened; he merely looked round, and then with a war-whoop let his horse go flying past the judge a full length in front of his nearest antagonist. Seaweed was a good third. Neither Seedie nor Wamuck was in the race; the former has too bad a character for vice for gentlemen to risk their necks upon him; and the latter was also unfortunate enough to be unable to find a rider. This race was done in 53 secs., the fastest hack race, we believe, ever accomplished in Bombay.

		st. lbs.		
Major Probyn's	b aus g St. George	10 3		1
Mr. Bill's	b aus m Satanella	9 13	Cpt. Willoughby	2
Capt. Charles's	b w g Seaweed	10 3	Owner	3
Mr. Aga Moochool-shah's	c aus g Wamuck	9 13		0
Mahomed Beg's	bl aus g Seedie	10 6		0

The next race was reduced to a match, about the result of which there never was any doubt, Chieftain's reputation as the best galloway in India finding him friends on all hands. Syed made the running for the first quarter mile, but by the time the Byculla Hotel was reached Hackney had got his mount a length in front, after which he won as he chose.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all maiden galloways. Weight for age and inches. 1¼ mile.

		st. lbs.		
Major Lindsay's	rn b h Chieftain	9 4	Hackney	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g Meer Awkar	8 9	Syed	2

The last race was "THE ARAB HACKS—Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. For all Arab hacks. ½ mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; anything offered above that to go to the fund. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Sirmust was most fancied, but the Trump card turned up in Royal Prince, who was splendidly ridden by Mr. Benn, rough and ready as he was. Time—59 secs.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Mahomed Beg's	g a h Royal Prince	9 4		1
Captain Charles'	g a h Sirmust	10 10	Owner	2
Mr. Marie's	g a h Merry Andrew	10 3	Mr. Elliot	3

Darkness now closed upon the scene, and in a few minutes the Flats were nearly tenantless.

Racing will be resumed to-morrow afternoon.

VESUVIUS.—A slight eruption of Mount Vesuvius has occurred. A telegram to the *Daily News* says that red-hot stones were thrown up in the midst of flames to a considerable height throughout the day on Saturday, and at Castellamare the windows were shaken. On Sunday morning an unusual amount of smoke was issuing from the mountain.—*Pall Mall Budget,* Jan. 31.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases and Casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent medicaments, according to the printed directions folded round each box and pot. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills, it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest, it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, and all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula, and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

BOMBAY.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—This Mahomedan festival commences to-morrow.

THE BAND of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment will play this afternoon at the Exhibition.

CIVIL SURGEON AT SURAT.—Dr. J. G. Asher has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Surat.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST STRAY DOGS.—On Wednesday fourteen stray dogs were destroyed by the police.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF JUMBOOSUR.—Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Modi has been appointed Subordinate Judge of Jumboosur.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. A. Barrett, Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, has passed an examination in Gujerathi.

KATTYWAR POLITICAL AGENCY.—Captain C. Wodehouse has been appointed to act as First Political Assistant, Kattywar, during Major LeGeyt's absence.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Bible Society's Rooms, Esplanade,—Col. Field in the chair.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT KURRACHEE.—Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, who is now on leave to Europe, has been allowed an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan named Sheik Ahmed, a labourer employed in H. M.'s Mint, had one of his legs broken on Wednesday by a large piece of iron falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

BROACH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Judges of the High Court have fixed the last Monday in January, April, July, and October, as the time for holding Sessions at Broach by the Sessions Judge instead of the fourth Monday of every alternate [illegible], as hitherto.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee named Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday, and obtained a warrant against one Rustomjee Hormusjee, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a gold ornament.

CIVIL COURTS OF KHANDEISH AND TANNA DISTRICTS.—The High Court Judges have permitted the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the Khandeish district, for six weeks, from the 16th April next; and the Civil Courts in the Tanna district, for six weeks, from the 21st April next.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, Babajee Nagoo, was charged with driving a public conveyance for hire without a licence from the Commissioner of Police; and also with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. The man pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—R. Mackenzie and Charles Fordham, Europeans, were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THEFT.—A Portuguese named John Antone DeMiranda was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing certain foreign silver coins, of the collective value of Rs. 50, belonging to a man named Authanarie Soogoori. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Two Mussulmans named Sheik Hussein and Bhowdeen Abdool were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with having in their possession a quantity of coffee, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoners admitted the offence and were each sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th February 1873, Rs. 85,34,089; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 74,925; total balance, Rs. 86,09,014. There are in addition 2,76 303 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THEFT AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Mr. G. W. Terry, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Exhibition, reported to the executive police that on Wednesday morning it was discovered that five photographs were stolen from an album in the mother-of-pearl room of the Exhibition. The album was said to have been left open for the inspection of visitors.

THE RECENT MURDER AT POREBUNDER.—We mentioned the other day that a Bania merchant was murdered somewhere near Porebunder. Murders are rife at Porebunder and other places in Kattywar, and it is stated that the Government have deputed one of their officers to enquire personally into the Porebunder case and similar cases in Kattywar.

THE LATE FLOODS AT KHANDEISH.—A correspondent of a native paper states that the khurreef crop of some villages of the Khandeish collectorate, which suffered from a drought last year and from floods this year, has now been seriously injured by the severe cold which visited that district a few days ago. Government is requested to remit one year's assessment of those lands.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 25th February, was 332, being 5 more than in the preceding week, 40 less than the total of the week ending 27th February 1872, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 201 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

THE REVIEW OF PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S TRIAL.—The Advocate-General has now signed the certificate for a review of Pestonjee Dinshaw's trial; and the certificate, as well as the prisoner's petition in connection therewith, have been submitted by the Clerk of the Crown to the Chief Justice, with a view to fix a day for the hearing of the arguments on one point only mentioned in the certificate.

HIGH COURT.—Yesterday the case of Guneshdas Nursingdas and Hurdas Nursingdas v. Shreeramdas Hanootram was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, applied for an ex-parte judgment against the defendant, who is a merchant residing at Jaulna, as he had failed to file a written statement according to the practice of the Court. The amount claimed was Rs. 1,565, with interest, in respect of differences of sales in the cotton market and on hoondees and other accounts. The Prothonotary's certificate of service of summons and other details were proved. Judgment for Rs. 1,565, interest and costs.

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Merwanjee Maneckjee Settna, which took place yesterday at his family residence, Girgaum. He was perhaps the wealthiest Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, having inherited a vast fortune, which is estimated by some to amount to about eighty lacs of rupees, £800,000. Yet with all his wealth, Mr. Merwanjee was ever a plain, unassuming gentleman of a very genial nature. He was kind-hearted to the poor, and his charity was bestowed in private. He was the owner of Nowrojee Hill, of Manockjee Sett's Garden, a charitable institution situated in the Fort, and a fire-temple which bears his deceased father's name.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FRIDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[Church of Scotland.]

Evening Service 6 P.M.
Para. 26 (tune Martyrdom No. 121).
Hymn 109 (tune Harrington No. 102).
Para 82 (tune Irish No. 1[illegible]).

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury, the case against Muggunlall Goverdhundas, Ramcoover, and Choteelal Purshotum, was continued. The prisoners were charged with theft of ornaments, pearls, and other property belonging to Bhowanee Mooljee, a share-broker, and with receiving stolen property. Mr. Budroodeen Taybjee, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Inverarity appeared for the first, and Mr. Ferguson for the second prisoner. The third prisoner was undefended. After the case for the prosecution was closed, His Lordship asked the gentlemen of the jury whether they wished to hear the defence. After a short consultation among themselves, the foreman of the jury said that they did not wish to hear the defence. A verdict of not guilty was then returned, and the prisoners were accordingly acquitted and discharged.

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HIGH COURT.—28TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent]

LONG CAUSES.

749-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M.H. Khan.
494-69—Dallas and Lynch—Husrat Shawal, &c, v. Mahomed Esmal, &c.—C. Tyabjee.
717-71—C. Tyabjee—Nar njee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.
719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nanbajee Lu ha v. Mohanajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.
451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c. v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nuthoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.
7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kurreembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan and others v. Hajee Meya bin, &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Achbhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.
14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.
15-72—Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.
23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Edaljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
25-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Raghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.
31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Meya bin, &c. v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.
32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chotoo Meya Mahomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.
35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c, v. Hajee Moosa Sajun others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

LONG CAUSES.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabebee, widow, and another—Venayekrow.
593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
589-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Sitaram Radhakisson—C. Tyabjee.
675-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Luxamivow, widow, v. Ruttonbai, widow,—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancoover, widow, v. Morarbhoy Vizbookhundass—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.
527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.
104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee P.—Leathes and Crawford.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

We have much pleasure in reminding our readers that Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, assisted by amateurs, produce "The Ticket of Leave Man" on the Grant Road stage this evening. When Mr. and Mrs. Bennee were last in Bombay they and a number of amateurs acted this drama to a crowded house, and no doubt the recollection of that evening will secure the seats being well filled to-night. Mr. Bennee had his amateurs well up in their parts in the last piece he had on the stage, "The Bells;" and if they have been as well drilled for this piece, the play will certainly be a most enjoyable one. We believe that a portion of the band of the 83rd Regiment will occupy the orchestra at Grant Road Theatre to-night, which will in itself form an enjoyable item.

THE PORT TRUST BILL.

A General Meeting of the shareholders of landing companies, landing contractors, and muccadums for the purpose of expressing their dissatisfaction at certain clauses of the Port Trust Bill recently passed by the local Legislature, which seriously affected their interests, and memorialising the Governor-General in respect thereto, was held at the offices of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. yesterday afternoon. A large number of the wealthier members of the native community were present, who were all unanimous in their opinions as to the injurious effect the bill would have on private enterprise, if it received the sanction of the Supreme Government as it at present stood.

Mr. Forman, who presided as chairman, as proposed by Mr. Cooper (of Messrs. W. Cooper and Co.), read the notice convening the meeting and explained that it was originally called for the 25th, but that day being a native holiday it was postponed.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald said that in dealing with the Port Trust Act he only did so as regarded the shareholders of landing companies, contractors, and muccadums, but what affected the trade generally rested with the community. In reviewing the Port Trust Act of 1872 he confined himself only to those clauses which affected the proprietors of foreshore rights. The first clause in which shareholders of landing companies were interested was clause 30, on the powers of trustees as to property, and the next clause on the procedure to be observed when the trustees were unable to acquire by agreement any land or building, he remarked, empowered them to acquire such property or land according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. It followed, therefore, that in event of the trustees being of a grasping nature, they might say to the shareholders of the Mazagon, Colaba, or Frere Land Companies, "We mean to acquire your property, and that by the Land Acquisition Act." In those cases, as is usual, a judge of the High Court assesses the value, with two assessors, one on the part of the Government and the other for the owners. But that was not always done in a liberal spirit; and, as all knew in the case of Mrs. Hough, the result was very unsatisfactory. The Sassoon property was fairly valued originally at Rs. 20 per square yard; and the Colaba property without the value of the buildings thereon at Rs. 30 per square yard. Mrs. Hough, however, inclusive of the value of the bungalow, was awarded in all about Rs. 3 per square yard. So that Government might almost give just what they liked for property taken by them. The next objectionable clause was 33, which enacted that no wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring, could be made without the consent of the Governor in Council. All knew what that meant—i.e. no other company or individual could put down a single stone without the consent of the trustees. Besides which there were pains and penalties in store for any who might erect piers and jetties. Clause 56 regarding tolls to be levied, was the one most important to landing contractors. On the second reading an addition was made as to the landing, shipping, and transhipping of goods, and under that clause the trustees might simply do away with the trade of the landing contractors, and muccadums altogether. The next in order was clause 79 on the responsibilities of the trustees as Conservators of the Port, which made neither the local Government nor the trustees responsible. All were aware that muccadums were responsible for short delivery, and also for damage, &c., to goods while in their possession. The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee called attention to the wording of the clause and remarked upon its great importance to the mercantile community, to which the Senior Member of Council, Mr. Tucker, replied by refering to Railways and other like companies. But as the Port Trust was worked the trustees were not responsible at all. The public on the contrary were held responsible for damage done to the piers, &c.; and in fact the Port Trustees of the Elphinstone property were responsible for nothing, while the people who frequented their piers were for everything. It was altogether a one-sided arrangement. Again the trustees had power to do other things for the erection of works, and they might tell any muccadum he must not take goods to any other bunder but the Elphinstone. That was not the freedom of trade at all. Sub-section 11 of clause 81 gave complete powers for the regulation of boats plying for hire. If that was liberally interpreted it would all be well, but otherwise would prove very injurious to those who owned cargo-boats and so on. In conclusion, Mr. Macdonald observed that it might be said because Government had given a large sum of money for the Elphinstone property on that foreshore, they should retain more rights than any company in Bombay. It was necessary however to consider what was really the value of foreshore property about the time of the purchase. The actual cost of the property was Rs. 5,24,00,000; the price of the Elphinstone property, or the whole property absorbed, was Rs. 2,58,00,000. So that in the hands of the public and private people there was double the amount than in those of Government. Why therefore should the latter have greater privileges and rights than the others? The respective values in detail were—

Frere Land Company	Rs.1,15,00,000
Mazagon Company	66,00,000
Colaba Company	2,35,00,000
Viegas Slip	15,00,000
Sassoon property	12,00,000
P. and O. Co.'s property	80,00,000

but might now be approximated in the total at Rs. 2,30,00,000, taking the P. and O. Company's property at 30 lacs less. Reduce the value of the Elphinstone in the same proportion, or at about the value of the shares when purchased by Government, and they would be relatively in the same position—i. e. Rs. 2,39,00,000 in the hands of the public and private companies as against Rs. 1,27,00,000 in the hands of Government. But besides the injustice of Government entering into competition with landing contractors and muccadums, it was (and the opinion was backed by, he might say, the ablest constitutional lawyer alive) beyond the power of Government at all to enter into such business. Mr. Macdonald quoted Act 3 of William IV. chap. 5, Sec. 4, and said by 21, 22 of Victoria, Act 26, the East India Company transferred to the Queen the Government of all their territories and all powers in relation thereto, but conferred no greater powers than were previously retained by the E. I. Company. It was therefore hardly lawful that Government should extend their powers after a like transfer. The speaker here read the following extracts from a pamphlet published in 1869 about the time the property was taken over, as bearing upon the trade and showing the opinions then entertained :—

"Nothing is more natural than that this, and any subsequent steps of Government in the same direction, should be jealously watched by a mercantile society. It is a general law of trade, well understood, and justified by experience, that direct governmental interference and anything which approaches to governmental competition is bad, as a rule. A Government may take under its control an entire system of roads, canals or railways, postal or telegraphic communication. This has been done with advantage in a number of instances, and we look for nothing but good from the application of the experiment to the railways of India, or to the telegraph lines of the United Kingdom. Is the Bombay Government prepared, however gradually, to carry out the system in this instance? Will it buy other properties of the same description as it has bought that of the Elphinstone Company? Does it contemplate taking charge of the whole foreshore, from Colaba Light-house to Chinchpoogly Hill, cleansing and draining, building piers and jetties, and organizing a proper system of landing and shipping cargo; in fact, will it assume the sole responsibility and control of our labour? An affirmative would be a most satisfactory reply to the question. But dare we hope for it? And yet we fear that no other would wholly please us. There is great danger in a Government's doing this sort of thing by halves, a danger which increases in direct proportion to the zeal with which its servants work. When Government becomes a carrier, a dock-owner, or a medium of communication, it must do all the work of the department it enters, or it does evil instead of good. For otherwise it competes, and governmental competition is only another form of expression for governmental interference, with trade. The zeal of the servants it entrusts with its interest (and Government servants will occasionally be zealous) is almost certain to lead them astray. The temptation to influence the current of trade in their own direction is great, and great, too, is the danger of their gradually losing sight of the distinction between 'influence' and 'pressure.' That 'it is excellent to have a giant's strength' is admitted, and we are all ready to admit 'that it is tyrannous to use it like a giant,' but history from Jack the Giant-killer to Herr Von Bismarck, is greatly lacking in instances of giants' self-denial. In our case, if Government stops at the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property, and establishes itself there as a rival to others engaged in landing goods, and shipping and preparing produce for shipping, that branch of trade will lie very much at its mercy. This is a danger, and we have a right to ask Government to tell us, as soon as may be, whether or not it is to continue. Then will arise the danger that those who have the power to do so may attempt to force traffic to it, to the detriment of other competitors of less strength; and then will infallibly result the evil which has always attended governmental competition, decay of the whole trade, and instead of general benefit we shall see general distress."

The question now was, continued Mr. Macdonald, to obtain some remedy, and he would therefore propose that a memorial be prepared to the Viceroy, asking him to withhold his assent to the bill unless certain clauses were amended or taken out altogether; and in justice to the landing contractors and shareholders in Bombay the Government should do something in the matter.

He therefore proposed, seconded by Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—"That a memorial be prepared to be hereafter signed by all interested in foreshore rights to the Governor-General of India, to be forwarded through the Bombay Government, praying that assent to the Port Trust Bill of 1872 may be withheld until the bill has been so amended as not to interfere directly or indirectly with the perfect freedom of action to proprietors in foreshore rights and freed from these clauses which in their operation would be restrictive of and antagonistic to private enterprise and trade."

A Parsee shareholder here made a short speech in Goozerathi, and Mr. W. Cooper then spoke a few words in favour of the resolution, which he said was a most desirable one. The land interest was very ably spoken to by Mr. Macdonald, but there was a point which he would like to bring to the notice of the meeting—the power taken by Government in acquiring land, and assuming to deal with it as with the Toolsee property for instance, i.e., to take the best part of the property and leave the bad or least productive, to do what the owners liked with, in the most arbitrary manner possible. The Government were in fact most arbitrary in taking over the trade, not only of the landing contractors, but of the muccadums also. They could take over goods and levy what tolls they chose; and in reality their provisions affected the whole trade of the port. He had twice pointed out to Government how impolitic it was to take business as carriers out of the hands of private individuals and destroy enterprise. The last letter was merely acknowledged, but when he again addressed Government in January last, they replied that if the Acts complained of by the writer were contrary to law, the Courts were open to him. He gave this as an instance of the arbitrary manner in which Government usually acted. It appeared reasonable enough if the Government took over their property and destroyed that incomes as traders, that they should look to that Government for some compensation. Being traders they did not wish to squabble and go to law, perhaps eventually only to get half of what Government originally offered. Thanks were due to Sir Charles Forbes and Co. for calling the meeting, and it was a good example, which would serve to show the public feeling against the bill.

A Hindoo shareholder followed with a brief address in the vernacular, and Mr. Macdonald's resolution was then put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. Anstey entered a little previous to this, but did not speak at the meeting, merely voting in favour of the two resolutions as put. The substance of the proceedings was, as is customary, afterwards interpreted into Guzerathi to those shareholders who did not understand English.

Mr. W. Cooper then proposed that Mr. Macdonald be requested to prepare the memorial to the Governor-General of India to the effect contemplated in the previous resolution. This was seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and immediately carried.

Mr. Macdonald after this spoke on some other points in connection with the bill, saying that all action as regarded the Elphinstone property was characterised by the same partial and arbitrary spirit. In other respects, besides the important clauses he had brought forward, the bill was defective. In Section 46 on the application of the revenue of the trustees, no provision whatsoever was made for the payment of pensions to the subordinates of the Conservator of the Port. In 1866 or 1867, there were two Government resolutions passed to the effect that pensions to them should be provided from the Port Funds. He recollected the Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that some such provision should be made, but the amendment was thought unnecessary and rejected. Clause 73, which gave the trustees power to increase the tonnage dues from 2 to 4 annas, concerned, not them, but the shipping interest at home; and as that interest was extremely powerful, the shippers would no doubt soon get some efficient member [illegible]ner as would represent the matter in Parliament in such a [illegible] inconsistent bring its own remedy. He said it was [illegible] with the pledge given by Government that no additional charges should be laid on the trade of the port. Another discrepancy was that the Merchant Shipping Act recognized the Master Attendant as the Conservator of the Port—that Act being an Act of Parliament; while here an Act of the local legislature overrode that Act and made the Trustees, Master Attendant. It was a question whether the local Government or even the Government of India could so override an Act of Parliament, and he mentioned the circumstance as one not only concerning themselves, but outsiders also. He wound up by expressing his conviction that as in the case of the Municipal Bill, the bill under discussion would, if passed, not only give no satisfaction to anybody, but lead to very grave dissatisfaction amongst the mass. When the Duke of Argyll in grand state opened the Cooper's Hill Engineering College, he remarked that there was no such thing as private enterprise in India (alluding to enterprise as connected with such works as the founding of a College to train Engineers), or but that everything had to be done by Government, &c. But they had only to look at the way in which private enterprise was treated in India to understand that. Yet along the whole foreshore, from the Light-house down to Mazagon, there were the Frere Land, the Mazagon and Colaba Land Companies, the Viegas Slip, Sassoon's, and the P. and O. Company's, and still, notwithstanding the reproach conveyed in the Duke of Argyll's speech, they had the Government stepping in, stopping all private enterprise, and saying, "No, we will have none of it."

Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee observed that if Government would only take an eighth part of the trouble Mr. Macdonald and the others were doing, they (the shareholders) would have little cause for complaint.

Thanks were then voted to Sir Charles Forbes and Co. for bringing about this meeting to the Chairman and the Secretary Mr. Macdonald, after which it was declared dissolved.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by Savory & Moore Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c), 143, New Bond Street, London. Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

On the 27th instant, Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee's Dubash boat spoke the Dutch barque Marie from Sourbaya bound to Bushire, 105 days out. She experienced fine weather throughout the passage.

The s. s. Mathew Cay, 870 tons, Captain G. Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (January 18th) via the Suez Canal calling at Port Said, with a cargo of 1,272 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe & Co.

The ship Louisa, 939 tons, Captain A. Mackintosh, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a cargo of 26 cases white shirting, 60 tubs English steel, 36 casks cocoanut oil, 16 casks castor oil, 70 bales white twist, 20 boxes turpentine, 10 tins linseed oil, 10 case fire-boxes, 4 cases biscuits, 20 cases iron nails, 200 bundles iron and nails, and 57,256 cocoanuts.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, 1,216 tons, Captain G. J. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—3 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, 8 boxes sovereigns, 10 boxes gold leaves, 3 boxes silver ware, 105 packages silk, 88 half chests and 3 packages tea, 1 case clocks, 1 case bedding, 3 boxes old books, 34 boxes glass beads, 83 boxes glass bangles, 12 boxes paper, 24 boxes silk piece-goods, 1,479 bags sugar, 4 boxes white copper, 1 package preserves, 1 package slippers, 5 boxes indigo, 10 boxes brass leaves, 50 boxes cassia, 3 boxes cigars, and 1 box curiosities. From Singapore—50 bags sugar, 1 box tea, 14 cases mace, 61 cases nutmegs, 1 case garrow wood, 1 box treasure, 2 boxes clothing, 8 boxes benjamin, 23 slabs tin, 8 boxes cigars, and 28 bags long-pepper. From Penang—50 slabs tin. From Galle—1 box curiosities. From Calcutta—1 box tea and 3 packages baggage. From Madras—17 cases indigo, 2 boxes baggage, and 1 horse-box. She brought 452 packages hides, 100 bags black pepper, and 153 bales tobacco, for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. D. Phillips for Southampton, and four deck passengers for Bombay.

THE LOCAL FUNDS ACCOUNTS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

The local funds accounts of receipts and expenditure of the several districts of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, except Ahmedabad, for the year 1871-72, have just been published. As the general results will be interesting, especially to our Mofussil readers, we select the information, omitting uninteresting details :—

KHEDA.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,43,600 15-2, exclusive of the educational balance. This is not an accidental accumulation of assets, owing to any carelessness or want of foresight. It has been held back as a reserve by the desire of the committee, pending decision as to the best means of improving the two principal roads in the Collectorate, those between Neriad and Kuppudvunj, and Anend and Pali. The question of metalled roads or branch railways for one of these lines is now before Government in a practical shape. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,299-1-5. The income is mainly derived from the "One-Anna Cess;" the collections on account of tolls, ferries, and bungalows, being very small in this Collectorate. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,07,265-1-11, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,65,634-14-8 on 31st March 1872. Rs. 62,009-3-5 was spent by the Public Works Department; Rs. 45,255-14-6 by civil agency. The principal works executed have been, in the Public Works Department, the Kheda Civil Hospital, providing accommodation for 26 in-patients, together with a dispensary for the town, and which will be finished before the close of 1872; the Dasalwara bridge, over the only unbridged water-course between Neriad and Kuppudvunj, which will be completed before the end of the official year; improvements on the Anand and Pali road, two dhurumsallas; and schools to accommodate, in all, 350 boys; while in the Civil Department the expenditure has been chiefly on village tanks and wells, and in improving village roads. Liberal assistance is rendered by the Local Funds of this Collectorate towards vaccination and dispensaries.

THE PANCH MAHALS.

The receipts were chiefly derived from tolls levied on traffic passing through several roads in the Panch Mahals, and partly from local cesses on trades and professions handed down from the time of His Highness Scindia, the levy of which has been authorized by Government pending the introduction of the revenue survey throughout the district and the imposition of the One-Anna Cess and also other miscellaneous items, such as proceeds of the sale of building-sites, cattle-pounds, &c. The collections from the above sources amounted to Rs. 92,850-14-0, and the unexpended balance of previous year to Rs. 89,486-5-6, making a total of Rs. 1,82,337-3-6 available for expenditure on works. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,15,379-7-1 were spent. The most important original works carried out were a road from Godhra to Dohad, a road from Kalol to Jambughora, a bridge over the Kard river, and bridges and drains on the Godhra and Pali road.

BROACH.

The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 6,59,806-11-6, inclusive of the balance on the 1st April 1871, Rs. 2,63,9763-10. The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,66,827-5-11. Of this Rs. 1,00,016-9-8 were spent on works of public utility, viz., Rs. 86,906-9-8 on original works, and Rs 13,110 on repairs.

SURAT.

The total receipts at the committee's disposal during the year, including a balance at credit of the funds at the end of 1870-71, amounted to Rs. 3,59,627-11-1; the balance at the beginning of the year was 1½ lakhs, and the revenue 2¼ lakhs; the expenditure being about Rs. 10,000 in excess of the revenue of the year. The Kim bridge was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 95,180, of which Rs. 2,750 were contributed by the Broach Local Funds. Rs. 24,000 have been contributed during the year under report towards the railway feeder roads in the Ulpa taluka. 42 new wells have been sunk, and 14 tanks excavated; and 21 wells and 32 tanks have been repaired. During the year under report 3 school-houses were completed by the Local Funds Agency.

TANNAH.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,034-14-10, and expenditure to Rs 1,06,025-10-0. Owing to the suspension of the Local Fund Engineer last year, most of the works provided for in the Budget could not be commenced; the allotments consequently lapsed on close of the year. Minor works, such as constructing new wells and repairs to existing works, were carried out by taluka committees with the aid of maistries attached to each taluka; which staff has now been discharged, the new scale recently sanctioned containing no provision for their employment. The planting and conservancy of road-side trees was vigorously carried on by mamledars.

The President, Mr. Robertson, in his report, says:—"The abolishment of the taluka maistry and substituting the employment of a supervisor over works under construction, to be charged to the work, is, I consider, a false move, and one likely to be detrimental to the Local Funds. The system had fair play accorded it for some three years in this district, and was found to be so replete of evil as to demand its abolishment and the employment of taluka maistries. No grounds or arguments are stated in Government resolution No. 46 of the 14th May 1872, for reverting to a measure [illegible] to be every way most costly, and at the same time [illegible]. As such I am unable to deal with the [illegible] grounds that have led to the change. [illegible] rested that the orders of Government on the [illegible] the special officer appointed to inquire into the report of the [illegible] and working of the Local Funds [illegible] the irregularities [illegible] may be passed at an early [illegible] Engineering Department [illegible] engineer may be employed [illegible] date, and that some competent [illegible] office, for it is [illegible] ployed to carry on the duties of that [illegible] not most desirable that another working season should [illegible] pass by without the prosecution of some works of a pressing nature, over which the supervision of an engineering officer is required.

"Taluka committees in some instances have shown a commendable zeal in regard to Local Funds entrusted to their charge, and I anticipate, in the course of a few years, they will be an element of the greatest service in supervising minor works. Already, I perceive an appreciable desire on their part to interest themselves as to Local Fund matters. The question of giving the members of such committees some remuneration while devoting their time to Local Fund works, is one which I have submitted for consideration. Although adverse to advocating their being subsidised for such attention, I nevertheless am forced to confess, without it apathy and indifference will be experienced on their part, in the place of a cordial mutual co-operation. Society, as constituted in this country, is not such as to lead one to expect men to give their services gratuitously for the good and welfare of their fellow men."

COLABA.

Public Works.—The net receipts from all sources in all the talukas amounted to Rs. 70,894-8-6. The total expenditure, including the debit balance of Rs. 8,666-3-6 at the close of the year 1870-71, amounted to Rs. 77,219-2-?, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 6,324-9-6 at the close of the year under report.

Educational.—The net receipts, including school fees, amounted to Rs. 18,92?-8-0, and the balance of the preceding year Rs. 21,561-1-2, making a total of Rs. 40,514-9-2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,572-8-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,942-11-0. The greater portion of the expenditure is formed of two items, viz :—Assignments to primary and middle-class schools Rs. 16,345-12-11; constructing school houses Rs. 13,719-5-8.

KHANDEISH.

The total receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 2,86,602-14-11, including the educational portion of the fund, amounting to Rs. 67,086-4-7.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following Season Reports for the fortnight ending 27th Feb. are published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Ahmedabad, 25th—All well. Wheat 11·5; bajree 18·9.

Kaira, 25th—Rain slightly damaged tobacco. Other crops good. Bajree 16·5; rice 8·4 kilogrammes.

Broach, 26th—Slight sprinkling of rain on 15th. Cotton crop slightly remains to be picked. Bajree 17 seers.

Surat, 26th—All winter crops generally good. Wheat 10 seers.

Tanna, 24th—Rain 8 cents. Weather growing hot; cloudy for few days during fortnight. Rice 7¼ to 12½; wheat 8¾ to 10; dall 7 and 8; bajree 15 seers.

Colaba, 25th—No rain. Reaping of rubbee commenced. Rice 14·2 seers at Alibag.

Khandeish, 25th—Rain nearly 2 inches. Some damage done by rain. Bajree 18 seers.

Nassick, 25th—Rain 72 cents. Rice 9; bajree 18; wheat 12 seers.

Ahmednuggur, 25th—Rain 89 cents. Bajree 21·3 seers.

Belgaum, 25th—Weather fine. Cotton is being reaped. Dengue in some places. Jowaree 21 seers.

Poona, 25th—Rain 40 cents. Cotton middling and being picked. Very little of harvesting. Rubbee has remained. Bajree 17·44 seers.

Sholapore—Rain six cents. Cotton and rubbee crops middling. Jowaree 26 seers.

Sattara, 26th—No rain. Cotton crop continues good. Rubbee being harvested. Bajree 20 seers.

Kulladghee, 25th—Rain 2 cents. Late crops reaping. Cotton middling. Jowaree 31·9.

Rutnagherry, 21st—Rain 13 cents. Chillies, dry-season rice, kudwe, and toor promising. Kooltee, warne, and moog being reaped in some places.

Canara, 25th—No rain. Dry crop progressing favourably in Kamptee. Rice 11·7 seers.

Dharwar.—Late and cotton crops middling. Jowaree 19·1 seers.

Kurrachee, 22nd—No rain. Rubbee crops good. Wheat 11·19; rice 7·46 seers.

Hyderabad, 24th—No rain. Weather warm. Early rubbee ripening well. Public health good. Prices same. Early cotton, melons, and Indiancorn now sowing.

Shikarpoor, 25th—No important changes since last telegram.

Upper Frontier, 25th—No rain. Weather mild. Rubbee prospects good. Grain 14·8 seers.

Rajkote—Rain 75 cents. Wheat and cotton ready. Bajree 18 seers.

Wudwan, 25th—Weather moderate. Cotton and other crops good. Bajree 16; wheat 13.

Baroda, 25th—Hot weather commenced. Kurreef crops stored; cotton picking progressing. Bajree 15 seers.

District Inspectors and Superintendent of Experiments

Guzerat, 25th—Dhollera—Weather much warmer. Cotton picking general.

Do. do. —Broach—Cotton picking in full force. Weather mild and open. Wind south-west.

Khandeish, 25th—Julgaum—Rain fortunately ceased on 20th. Exposed grain and kuppas injured. Weather fine.

Do. do. —Weather again favourable. Rubbee and cotton slightly injured by the late rain.

S. M. Country, 25th—Dharwar.—Hot, dry weather; thermometer 86. American being picked; Coompta nearly ready.

S. M. Country, 26th—Dharwar—Cotton picking commenced. Cotton still blighted.

Sind, 25th—Kurrachee—State of crops unchanged. Trade dull.

No report from Superintendent.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FORGERIES AND FALSE PERSONATION.

The following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

From Turton Smith, Esq., Assistant Inspector General of Police, on duty with Punjab Postal Department; to A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India : dated Poona, the 30th December 1872.

Sir,—You are aware that cases of cheating by personation, supported by forgeries, committed with the assistance of officials in the post office, have occurred recently in the North-West Provinces, Central India, and the Bombay Presidency. I have now information of an attempt made in Madras. Owing to one or two of the frauds having latterly been successful, and to the sudden increase in their numbers, I have reason to fear they may yet extend over a larger area.

2. In order that the method of the frauds may be understood, I give particulars of three cases, which, in themselves, sufficiently illustrate the whole.

First case.—A, a banker of Dhar, near Indore, carried on business with B, a banker in Bombay. A remitted to B four hoondies, each of the value of Rs. 2,500. The letter and two hoondies were stolen in transit, and the remaining two forwarded, with a letter containing the business details of the stolen letter, but intimating remittance of two hoondies only; this letter was signed with a careful imitation of A's signature. B, on receiving the forged letter and the two hoondies, wrote a letter acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 5,000. This letter was intercepted in transit, and the figures altered so as to convey an acknowledgment for Rs. 10,000.

3. During a period of forty days, the theft and alteration of letters or substitution of forgeries continued, the object being to conceal the theft of Rs. 5,000, obtain the encashment of the hoondies by the forgers, and to advance another and separate fraud.

4. To obtain payment of Rs. 5,000, the forgers wrote to B, under A's imitated signature, saying that A had despatched an agent, C, to Poona with hoondies for Rs. 5,000, wherewith to make purchases, and that A being unknown in Poona, the bankers would not cash the hoondies for C, till he was accredited by some firm of respectability. B was requested to certify to C's character, and after receipt of several forgeries, B. did accredit C through his Poona agents, but directed them at the same time to keep control over the money. C supposing suspicion was aroused, borrowed Rs. 400 of the amount and absconded. In this manner B had unsuspectingly been made to facilitate the encashment of hoondies stolen from himself!

5. The separate fraud was this. In one of the several forgeries referring to C, the pretended agent of A, B received hoondies for Rs. 2,500, wherewith he was directed to purchase silk urgently required by A. B referred to the bankers on whom the hoondies were drawn, and ascertained the hoondies were genuine, and would be acknowledged on their maturing. He purchased the silk and despatched it, but before the hoondies matured, the bankers, on whom they were, had been warned not to cash the firsts of exchange, as they had been stolen in transit by post. On presentation the hoondies were dishonoured.

6. During the period the interceptal, alteration, and substitution of letters continued, the forgers regularly transmitted all business details of stolen letters, and also passed on many thousand rupees' worth of hoondies. The fraud was discovered on A sending an agent to B to enquire the cause of hoondies, which he had drawn in favour of third persons, to the full amount of his supposed credit, having been dishonoured.

7. *Second case*.—A, representing himself to be a trader, called on B, a banker of Mominabad, and representing that he wanted money to make purchases, offered, at the exchange of the day, a hoondie drawn by him on C, a well-known banker of Bombay. B purchased the hoondie and agreed to pay its value to A on hearing from his Bombay Agent, D, that C had met the hoondie. B sent the hoondie to D, and in due time received a letter saying the amount of the hoondie had been realized from C, and the amount carried to B's credit. Shortly after A called upon B and showed the original hoondie he had drawn on C, which now bore D's receipt, and was said to have been returned after payment by C. B then paid the sum agreed on. On B writing to D that he had received his letter apprising him that Rs. 1,500, the amount of the hoondie, had been carried to his account, D wrote that he had written that he re-enclosed the hoondie which had been dishonoured. It was then ascertained that D's original letter with the dishonoured hoondie had been stolen, and a forgery substituted, and the hoondie presented by A with D's receipt for the amount forged.

8. *Third case*.—A called on B, a banker of Raichore, said he wanted money, and offered for sale a hoondie for Rs. 600 drawn by him on C at Barsee. B purchased the hoondie and agreed to pay A the consideration on hearing from D, his agent at Barsee, that the hoondie had been duly met. B then sent the hoondie to D, with a covering letter. In transit the Rs. 600 hoondie was withdrawn, and one for Rs. 10 drawn by, and on the same persons, was substituted, the numerals also in the covering letter were so altered as to represent the value of the hoondie to be Rs. 10 only. On the exchanged hoondie reaching D, a man called on him, said his name was C, and asked if a hoondie had not been drawn on him by A, of Raichore; he paid Rs. 10, the amount of the substituted hoondie. D now wrote to B, saying the hoondie for Rs. 10 had been paid, in transit alteration was made in the letter so as to represent the value of the hoondie as Rs. 600. After receipt of the altered letter from D, A called on B and presented the original hoondie for Rs. 600 drawn by him on C, with D's receipt forged; he said C had returned it after encashment. B hereupon paid to A Rs. 600, and thus sustained a loss of Rs. 590. The fraud was ascertained after correspondence.

9. I have reason to believe that the forgers apply very often unsuccessfully to post office officials to help them by stealing required letters, but either from timidity or not knowing how to act, these officials do not bring the overtures to notice. I would suggest for your consideration whether the issue of a circular, briefly stating the nature of the frauds, directing postal officials to note particularly the appearance of persons making such overtures, and to report confidentially either to the District Superintendent of Police or to Inspecting Post Masters, might not be productive of some good.

10. If, also through the several Governments, or otherwise, information of these frauds could be placed at the disposal of the vernacular press, and bankers be thus put on their guard, I think the frauds would soon cease. Any notice, such as that contemplated in this paragraph, might advise native bankers, if they suspected an attempted fraud, to note particularly the appearance of the suspected person, so as to ensure an accurate description, should he abscond; carefully to preserve the covers, as well as letters suspected, which alone enable enquiry in the post office by inspection of post-marks; also in case of suspicion to send either a registered letter making enquiries, or to use the telegraph, either of which precautions will, in all probability, prevent a successful issue to the fraud.—I am, &c.,

TURTON SMITH,
Asst. Inspector General of Police,
on duty with Postal Department.

INDIAN ITEMS.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Miss Baring and suite, left for Barrackpore on Saturday afternoon, and was to return to Calcutta on Tuesday morning.

During the quarter ended the 30th September last, sixty-three books, fifty-two periodicals, and three miscellaneous works, were printed and published in the Punjab.

The road from Kurrachee to Sehwan has been considerably widened and improved in several places which were impassable before, and upwards of 37 bridges and culverts of various spans, from 4 to 20 feet, have been constructed between Kotree and Rookun during the past year.

That fine coffee-district, the Ouchterlony valley, is, we hear, to be taken away from the collectorate of Malabar, and handed over to the charge of the Commissioner of the Neilgherries.—*Madras Mail.*

A Bumper Coffee Crop expected in the Wynaad.—We continue to receive very favourable accounts of the state of the weather in the Wynaad. The rain and moisture have been all that could be desired for laying a good foundation for the current year's crop; and planters are once again hopeful that the long expected "bumper" is this time really in view.—*Ibid.*

The Jute Market.—Yesterday morning brought us further advices from Dundee regarding jute. It is stated that it is daily becoming more apparent that consumption cannot keep pace with the supplies of the raw material which are coming forward, notwithstanding the steady increase of machinery to work it up. It is not quite clear to us whether this means that the consumption of the article is only limited to the present powers of the machinery to work up the jute, or that consumption of the manufactured goods is being fully met by the present supply; but we think it means the limits have been reached, at which machinery can be had to work it off. The need for a larger supply, as manifested by prices, must therefore be for the finer qualities; and when this is clearly proved, the market will soon be supplied without the aid of a commission.—*Englishman.*

The Madras Death-rate.—From the Report of the Sanitary Department of the Madras Municipality for 1871-72, we gather that the total deaths recorded throughout the year 1871-72 were 13,215. The average annual deaths during the decade were only 12,341-8. There was therefore an excess beyond the average of 873·2 deaths or the large proportion of seven per cent. With the exception of the year 1866-67, when a virulent cholera epidemic very greatly enhanced the deaths there were more deaths in 1871-72 than in any year since 1862-63.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 25.

The Madras Divorce Suit.—The hearing of the case in which Mr. Arthur L. Campbell sues for a divorce from his wife Harriet Campbell on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Albert Humphreys was resumed to-day at the High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway. The witnesses for the respondent were then examined, and after hearing the counsel in the case, his Lordship delivered judgment. A rule *nisi* was granted, with 500 rupees damages and costs.—*Ibid.*

A Gang of Forgers.—A Bara Bunkee correspondent writes—"Colonel Chamier, Deputy Commissioner of that place, has with great labour and exertion just discovered a large quantity of forged documents and instruments for forgery, in the house of Rahim-oo deen and Haffees-oo-leen. The forgers, however, managed to escape. The police have been ordered to apprehend them, and it is expected the delinquents will soon be captured. Their daring forgeries always kept the inhabitants in a state of alarm; for with their forged documents they were in the habit of obtaining decrees. The result of a search was the discovery of a number of forged currency notes and postage stamps, and bills (transfer receipts). From this it is evident that these forgers not only oppressed the inhabitants, but flew at higher game—the Government itself, which they did all in their power to injure by uttering false notes. It is to be hoped there will in future be in Bara Bunkee no cause to complain of such nefarious transactions."—*Lucknow Times.*

The Maharaja of Jeypore's College.—We hear that Raja Kalikrishna, Bahadur, and the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, have recommended to the Senate of the Calcutta University that the well-conducted College of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore should be affiliated with the University, to have the higher degrees conferred upon the students of the said College.—*Englishman.*

Calcutta High Court Rule.—The following order has been made by the Judges of the High Court:—"It is ordered that the following rule be read and passed as the rule of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of March 1873. Every petition for probate or letters of administration shall contain, in addition to the particulars required by the Indian Succession Act, 1865, a statement containing such details as will show fully how and on what principle the value is calculated or arrived at."—*Ibid.*

A Serious Accident.—On Sunday last, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, a man named Golab was brought to the Chitpore Hospital with fearful injuries sustained in firing a rocket. It would appear that the rocket had exploded in his hands, and laid bare the forearm, and shattered the small bones of the right hand. The man had bled profusely on his way from Burranuggar—the scene of the accident—to Chitpore, a distance of about two miles, and the symptoms he presented were so serious and urgent that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the hospital, who was on the spot, had to amputate the arm immediately on the admission of the poor man into the hospital. We understand he is doing well.—*Ibid.*

OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY.

(*Englishman*, Feb. 25.)

Yesterday morning the Sealdah terminus of the Calcutta Municipal Tramway presented a scene of unusual interest. The announcement that the tramway would be opened that morning drew a large crowd, composed principally of natives, who assembled at the spot to see the tramway start. Mr. C. F. Aburrow, superintendent of the tramway, was early at the station, and was busily engaged in making the necessary arrangements. Mr. Clark, engineer to the Justices, paid a short visit to the station to see that everything was in proper order. The first train consisted of three carriages, one first-class and two second-class, to each of which a pair of powerful horses were yoked. Just as the 9-15 train of the E. B. Railway arrived, there was a great scrambling for tickets, and the second-class carriages were in an instant crowded to suffocation, both inside and on the roof, where capital accommodation is made. A large number of persons, who had arrived by the E. B. Railway, had, for want of accommodation in the tramway, to have recourse to other means of conveyance. The first-class carriage in the first train that started was not at all filled to the satisfaction of Mr. Aburrow, the passengers consisting of three Europeans and two natives. But the second-class carriages were, as already stated, literally crowded to suffocation. The ticket-seller was provided with one hundred second-class tickets, of which about ten only were not issued, so that there were forty-five passengers in each second class carriage, a very large number, considering the size of the carriages. There was some delay in starting the train, and at about 9·30 the signal was given to start. The first-class carriage, which contained but a few passengers, was moved out of the station without any difficulty, but when the signal was given for the next carriage to start, it was found that the horses, powerful as they were, were totally unable to give the slightest motion to the carriage, so heavily was it weighted. Mr. Branden, [illegible] Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, took the whip in hand and administered several vigorous lashes to the horses, but without any success. At length, by the aid of a number of tramway servants the carriage was put in motion, and the horses then found little difficulty in pulling along with it. The remaining carriage was similarly started. On the train being moved out, Mr. Aburrow ordered the preparation of the second train, in which, however, to the great indignation of the European passengers, the first-class carriage was put in the rear. On the arrival of the next E. B. Railway train, the 9-55 one, the scrambling for tickets, considering that this hour was nearer the office time, was still greater, and on this occasion the first-class carriage was literally crowded with European gentlemen, thus making up for the paucity in the corresponding carriage attached to the first train. After the usual difficulty, the train was started, and safely arrived at its destination in Dalhousie Square, though at a very slow speed. There was an immense crowd at the head of Baitakhana Street, and groups of natives assembled to see the carriages run, were seen along the whole way. The tramway servants are distinguished by scarlet puggrees, done up like those worn by chowkeedars. If the Municipality run their trains as suggested by us, there is no doubt that the tramway will pay its own expenses.

A VERY GENEROUS WORD FOR MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We have no sympathy with those few members of the Press who have chosen to sneer at the appointment of Mr. Robert Knight to a high official appointment under Government. No Editor need endorse Mr. Knight's political or religious opinions, unless he chooses to do so of his own will and accord, but no Editor or public writer can deny that Mr. Knight has, during his long Indian career, done good service to the State, and has no small claim upon its gratitude. We do not know whether a full and true account has yet been published of the action of the Bombay Government towards him in the matter of the Shrievalty of that city. From our knowledge of the facts, we think that such publication would not add much to the credit of that Government in public opinion. Any *discourtesy* towards a member of the Press would not have surprised us after the experience we ourselves gained at Bombay during the Viceroy's visit, but we were not altogether prepared for *disingenuousness* (to use a very mild word) being as indigenous to Government House, Parell, as the members of the Calcutta Press discovered *discourtesy* to be. Mr. Knight was, as early as July last year, encouraged to believe that Sir Philip Wodehouse would take his claims into consideration. Indeed, His Excellency had directed his Private Secretary to write to Mr. Knight with regard to his application for the office of Sheriff, "if you succeed, it will be due to your well-known qualifications." Up to the evening before the nomination of Dr. Hewlett to the appointment, Mr. Knight was still encouraged to believe that his claims would have their due weight, and he was actually invited by the Private Secretary to call and see His Excellency that evening upon the subject. He went and found that His Excellency's only subject in hurrying him to his presence, was to inform him that he had given away the appointment to somebody else. No comment is necessary upon the courtesy or nobility of mind displayed by Sir Philip in thus acting towards a gentleman whose services had been acknowledged in the Supreme Council—and were well known to Sir Philip himself. The gift in the Governor's hands was not a very magnificent one, but it would have been a graceful as well as a just act had he bestowed it where the honour was clearly due. Instead of doing so, he perpetrated a gross and bare faced job. The appointment of Dr. Hewlett, the richly paid Health Officer of Bombay, to the Shrievalty, was received with a shout of indignation by the whole Indian Press. Mr. Knight is fortunate in getting out of the shade of the little clique of narrow-minded men, on whose advice Sir Philip Wodehouse is known to lean. In the new field of work he is to enter he will encounter men of broader and more generous views.

The Civil Service loses one of its loaves and fishes in such an appointment being given to an 'outsider,' but to their honour be it said, no ungenerous complaints have come from that body. The only objection we have heard has been from some members of the Press, who ought rather to have felt their profession honoured by the recognition of a fellow journalist's services. These grumblers are few, and we are glad not to be of them. In days past, we have elsewhere fought with Mr. Knight on questions of Indian polity—but we ever recognised in him, a warrior worthy of the steel wielded by the best of us, a gentleman of wide and kindly sympathies, and a journalist labouring in the foremost rank of those who helped to raise the Anglo-Indian Press from a reproach to a pride—from a weakness to a power—in this country.

We congratulate Mr. Knight on his appointment to an office for which he is eminently qualified by knowledge and experience.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

We lately had an opportunity of looking over an interesting book, entitled, "The Industrial Progress of New South Wales," a report of the Intercolonial Exhibition held in 1870 at Sydney, and take the following chapters from it, believing that they will be of interest to readers in India:—

HORSES.

In the classification of live-stock the post of honour was given to the horse, an animal that has played so great a part in assisting in the civilization of man, and which in war and peace has been so largely used to promote his purposes. Although the steam-engine has, to some extent, invaded what used to be the province of the horse, there seems as much work left for him as ever, and neither in respect of number or quality has the importance of the horse diminished. The climate of New South Wales is not ill-adapted for the breeding of horses, and very early in its history, attention was directed to this department of industry. The Colony was fortunate in its early days in the importation of a few excellent Arab and thoroughbred stallions, some of which were from Indian studs, and these gave a well deserved character to much of the stock, a reputation which, owing to circumstances hereafter alluded to, was not sustained as it should have been. Some of the earliest mares were imported from the Cape of Good Hope. They were not of a very superior stamp, being of the Spanish jennett breed, with bad quarters, though showy in action. The fine facilities offered by the abundance of pasture soon led to the multiplication of horse-stock in the Colony, and if attention to quality had kept pace with the increase in quantity, there would have been nothing to complain of. Unfortunately the task before us now is to get rid as quickly as possible of a great deal of rubbish, and to replace it by stock worth the grass it eats.

The abundance of pasture in the early days may also be mentioned as one of the causes of the excellence of horse-stock. The native kangaroo grass (*anthisteria*) is, especially when in seed, very nutritious, and the stalk is full of saccharine matter, and young stock reared on it thrive excellently. But of late years the country has been fully stocked, and many horses are bred in cold mountainous districts, where they grow up only half fed, and never get a fair and full development.

The returns furnished by the *Statistical Register*, though not perfectly reliable, give a tolerably fair estimate of the horse-stock of the Colony, and exhibit the following numbers of the past ten years:—

	Horses.
1861	251,497
1862	233,220
1863	273,389
1864	262,554
1865	284,567
1866	282,587
1867	278,437
1868	280,201
1869	280,818
1870	280,304

For the last six years there has been but little variation in numbers. As to the distribution, the detailed returns give 156,913 in the old settled districts or countries, and 123,391 in the unsettled or pastoral districts. Very few horses are bred in the salt bush country, and it is principally in the upland and intermediate districts that the horse-stock is to be found.

The horse-stock of the Colony may be conveniently divided into three classes, according to the purposes to which they are put; and their numbers and quality have been roughly estimated as follows:—

I. *Draught*—		
First-class heavy draught	2,000	
" farming	4,000	
Middling	7,000	
Inferior	7,000	
Very inferior	10,000	
		30,000
II.—*Light Harness*—		
First-class well bred	5,000	
Middling	20,000	
Inferior	35,000	
		60,000
III.—*Saddle*—		
Thoroughbred, including Arabs	1,500	
Well-bred	8,000	
Middling	50,000	
Inferior	60,000	
Very inferior	50,000	
Add wild	20,500	
		190,000
Total		280,000

The large amount of inferior stock here displayed shows the degenerating effect of the negligence which has been too general during the last twenty years. Some further particulars as to the different classes of stock will help to display the present condition of Colonial industry in this line.

I.—*Draught*.—These have been chiefly bred in the counties of St. Vincent, Camden, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Brisbane, Wellington, and Bathurst, and the principal gentlemen who have devoted themselves to their production have been Messrs. Bray, Warn, Wade, Hoskisson, [illegible]Malone, Cliff, G. Rouse, Archibald Bell and Captain Turner. Among the breeds which have been introduced are the [illegible] the Cleveland, the heavy English dray-horse, the Clydesdale, and the Suffolk Punch. Owing to the unfortunate prevalence of opinion that an intermixture would result in improvement, there has been but little systematic attempt to keep the home breeds separate, but on the whole Clydesdale blood is predominant.

Heavy Draught.—These are mostly descended from imported English dray-horses, mixed with the larger class of the modern Clyde dale breed. They are of course chiefly to be seen at dray-work in Sydney, but they are also to be met with in the county of Cumberland, and in the districts of the Hawkesbury and the Hunter. They are most suitable for town-work as they are too slow and require too good feed to be economical for farmer's use, and indeed it is questionable whether the smaller Clydesdale and more active Suffolk Punch are not even in town more profitable stock. The prices of first-class heavy draught stock range from £15 to £20 unbroken, and when broken from £20 to £25.

First Class Farming—These are mostly the descendants of the early Clydesdale and Suffolk Punches, and are principally to be found in the counties of St. Vincent, Camden, Cumberland, Bathurst, Northumberland, Durham, Brisbane, and Wellington, although there is a sprinkling of them through the whole of the uplands and intermediate country, where moderate care has been bestowed in breeding. This class of horse is compact, staunch, and active, and is well adapted (perhaps the most adapted in this Colony) for farming purposes, and even for carrying on the road. This style of horse ranges at present from £12 to £25 unbroken, and when broken from £20 to £40.

Middling Draught.—The best of this class are the remnant of the old New South West draught horse. He was a comparatively high standing, rather big headed, light-boned, ragged hipped, active, hardy animal, and clearly from his colour, shape, carriage, and the roundness of his cannon-bone, a scion of the Cleveland stock, with, in many cases, a dash of the thoroughbred. He was pretty staunch, very active, and was good for plenty of work notwithstanding the scurvy treatment he received, he having in many cases, like the working bullocks, to find his own food. This class is now principally made up of the best of the cross descendants of the draught horse and light mares. They are, upon the whole, useful stock, and do more work than might have been expected of them, but they are not to be depended on for staunchness like the pure bred draught. Their prices range from £8 to £10 unbroken, and from £10 to £20 broken.

Inferior and very Inferior Draught.—These are mongrels, as may be easily seen by studying their points in detail. They are a mixture of the heavy sire and light mare, and all have more or less coarseness about them. As a general description, it may be said that they have large, coarse fleshy heads and short necks; that they are long in the barrel, weak in the loins, light in the bone, and comparatively small in size; in fact they are little else than an ill-made cross-bred light harness horse, and considering their origin, nothing better was to be expected. When the gold-fields were discovered in 1851, there was an immense demand for draught horses, and they ran up to fabulous prices. Anything that had the smallest resemblance to a draught-horse, if it were only the possession of having legs and a big head, brought at that time from £30 to £60, while a really good animal would fetch from £100 to £200. The best market was in Victoria, where draught stock was in great demand to take up stores to the gold-fields, and not only the male, but even the female stock was sent across the border, so tempting were the prices. To add to this exodus, breeders in Victoria sent up agents, who scoured the districts of the Hawkesbury and the Hunter, and bought up all the decent brood mares they could find. Since that date there has also been a further demand on our brood draught mares to stock New Zealand and Queensland. This drain upon our resources would not have been of so much importance if the vacuum had been supplied by the importation of first class draught stock from the mother-country, but unfortunately this precaution has been almost wholly omitted. During the last ten years there have not been more than twenty or thirty head of draught sires imported, and not many mares.

The consequence was, that, tempted by the prospect of immediate gains, breeders endeavoured to produce stock having some draught characteristics. Those who had good up-standing well-bred mares, put them to draught horses, and some whose studs consisted only of light saddle-mares put them to draught sires. The result was a lot of cross-bred mongrels, and in most of the midland and eastern districts of the Colony, there are thousands of this cross-bred stock employed by carriers on the road; and a team of from six to twelve of them, small, nondescript, and mostly ill-fed beasts may be seen drawing, at the rate of about half a ton per head, with a driver trudging alongside and handling the team as he would so many bullocks. The horses get no grooming, and little or no corn or chaff, unless they happen to be in or near town. In Victoria, whither the best of our horse-stock went, a team generally consists of from four to six fine, well-bred, well-groomed, heavy draught horses, and they draw at the rate of about a ton a horse with the driver seated on the box. It is partly due to the superiority of their teams that the Victorians supply so much of the south-western portion of the colony.

The scarcity and dearness of labour during the gold mania was another cause of the deterioration of horse-stock. Station hands left in large numbers, and stations were everywhere undermanned. Very few runs were at that time fenced in, and horses wander more than cattle or sheep, and especially in years of drought. Many owners were too short-handed or too careless to muster their stock periodically, and much of their male increase was allowed to be too old before they were cut and branded. On open runs wild and inferior horses thus came in contact with the mares, the latter also beginning to breed at too early an age, and we have here the origin of thousands of those worthless animals which have recently been shot down, either to get rid of them, or for the sake of their hair, or which have been sold at prices ranging from five to twenty shillings a-piece. The fact of the great inferiority of the draught stock of this colony is indisputable, and the causes of it are easily traceable; but to recognise both the fact and the cause in the first step towards the improvement, and to this the Agricultural Society has already greatly contributed. The colony has a great deal of lee-way to fetch up before it can recover the position it once held, or place itself abreast of the neighbouring colony of Victoria; but a beginning has been made in the march of improvement, and if steadily prosecuted in, in the right direction, a few years will show a change. There are a good many breeders now in the Colony who are devoting themselves to the production of first-class draught stock, and the competition of their exhibits each year will both indicate and stimulate the progress.

II.—*Light-harness*.—This species of stock in the Colony may be divided into three classes:—1st, those from the pure-bred coaching-sire and dam; 2nd, those out of a roomy mare by the thorough or well-bred horse; and 3rd, those out of a light mare by a draught horse. Of the first of these there are now scarcely any representatives in the Colony; certainly there were none at the exhibition. Some few pure coaching-horses have indeed been introduced by Messrs. J. K. Cleeve, George Campbell, Capt. Russell, T. W. Smart, and John Eales, but no systematic attempt has been made, or at any rate none is now being made to maintain a breed of pure light harness horses, and the progeny of the imported coaching horses is now lost in the general stock.

Belonging to the second division there are a good many horses in different parts of the Colony; in fact, nearly all the best of our coaching and light harness horses have been thus bred, as also have many of the better sort of the medium class.

Of the third division there are only too many, for almost all the worst of the middling and nearly all the inferior and very inferior light harness horses have been bred in this way.

Well bred Light-harness—These have been almost all got by the thorough or well-bred horse out of roomy, active, clean-legged mares. A few, however, have been got by a heavy horse, generally a Clydesdale, out of a well-bred mare. This division contains a good many excellent animals, ranging from the showy well-bred carriage to the fast-trotting stylish buggy-horse. Their prices range from £8 to £18, from four to five years old, unbroken, and from £15 to £50, broken.

Middling Light-harness.—The principal portion of the best of these have been got by a horse with some pretensions to breed out of a large mare. The majority by a light-made draught horse out of saddle mares, and the balance by heavy draught horses out of small mares, or out of mares the descendants of that cross. The horses of this class are neither very handsome nor very good, and lack both carriage and style; but they are good slaves, and cost but little money. Their prices range from £1 to £8 at from four to five years, unbroken, and from £3 to £12 broken.

Inferior Light-harness—There are almost wholly a cross between the heavy horse and the light mare, or the descendants of that cross. They exhibit the ruinously prejudicial effect of crossing the lighter breeds with the heavy draught, though not exactly in the same way as in the case of the draught breed. In this case the evil that followed was the production of a lot of ill-made nondescripts quite unfit for draught purposes, while in the case of the light-harness, and also of the saddle-horses, damage was done in two ways. First, by the production of a comparatively worthless animal; and secondly, and most fatally, by destroying the race of large, roomy, well-bred mares, which the Colony possessed before the cross was so generally practised, and supplying their place by a lot of ill-bred mongrels. This accounts for the complaints so frequently heard, that we have now no mares of the right stamp from which to breed good up-standing saddle-horses. It has already been said, in treating of the draught horses, that the effect of putting a draught sire to a well-bred and light mare has been to give us a race of big-headed, short-necked, light-boned, long-backed, badly coupled nondescripts; and if we add to this that they are also, in virtue of their parental descent, cloddy and straight in the shoulder, low in the wither, and big in the feet, the inferiority of the large proportion of our light harness-horses, which are bred from mares of this description, is easily accounted for. The horses in this division of this class are especially deficient in carriage, style, and endurance.

The remarks previously made as to the causes of deterioration in the draught horse, such as the absence of fencing, the too general carelessness and neglect of owners of stock, the losses through draught, the sale to other colonies of the best brood-mares, and the breeding from inferior sires, and the injudicious intermixture of breeds, apply equally to the case of the light-harness horse. Here too there has been no importations to make good the defects. Very few coaching-horses have been imported during the last ten years, nor have there been many hunters, though the very best light-harness horses that we have have been got by them.

III.—*Saddle*.—Horses of this description constitute more than half of the whole horse-stock of the Colony, and are about equally divided between the counties and the pastoral districts.

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Thoroughbreds for Racing Purposes—It is estimated that there are about 1,500 horses of this class of all ages in the Colony; and the opinion of those best qualified to judge is, that our thoroughbreds for racing purposes have of late years improved. This solitary exception to the general run of our horse-breeding is due to the enthusiasm for races. Racing is a popular pastime, and never, during all the gold mania, was the breeding of races neglected. The stock has not been spoilt in any way by intermixture, nor has the care requisite to keep this style of horse in condition been pretermitted. It is, however, still a much disputable question whether racing sires have really been in use in the production of good light horses for general purposes, and whether the value of their particular breed is not mainly confined to the amusement of the race-course. This is thought to have been indicated by the poor show of hackneys. At present it is thought that to breed wholly from Arab sires would give us a race of undersized horses, because the Colony is deficient in good upstanding mares, and it is necessary to go to the thoroughbred for size, but where the mares are satisfactory, it is the opinion of many breeders that the Arab sire is more to be relied upon. This, however, is not a universal opinion, some breeders objecting to the Arab produce as being too heavy in the shoulder, though others deny the liability to this defect.

Well-bred Saddle—This description is intended to apply to horses that will carry a man comfortably from 50 to 60 miles a day for a week, and it is considered that there are not more than 8,000 such animals in the Colony. They are of course the produce of mares that have none of the draught alloy in their veins, and by sires that are thoroughbred, or nearly so. Although, when the discovery of the gold-fields disarranged the ordinary course of station management, too many owners crossed their mares with draught horses, there were some who did not, and they have reaped the reward of their adherence to the rules of correct breeding, their stock having continued to fetch fair prices, even when middling and inferior horses have been almost unsaleable at any figure. The average size, as well as the number of well-bred saddle horses, has generally diminished, and an upstanding, good-shaped, well-bred horse is now seldom seen in our sale-yards. The fact is, that this class of animal is not only scarce but is in great demand in the bush as a stock-horse, and when well-bred and properly broken into his work, is about the most valuable horse in the Colony. It is difficult to quote prices for this kind of stock, as a really first-class weight-carrying hackney is a comparative rarity in the Sydney market.

Middling Saddle.—These fall under three descriptions:—1st—Well-made small hacks, under 14½ hands. 2nd—Stout straight-shouldered, cobby-made horses. 3rd—Rather light leggy, poorly coupled horses. The remarks made as to the falling-off in the breed of saddle-horses do not apply so generally to those that are undersized, as many of these are of fair shape, and possess many of the best qualities of our old saddle-horses. These smaller horses have of course none of the draught blood in them, and their superiority affords additional proof of the evil of the cross breed. The middling-class of saddle-horses is distributed pretty generally throughout the Colony; their prices have lately ranged from £2 to £8, unbroken, and from £3 to £9, broken.

Inferior and very Inferior Saddle.—These are only too numerous, numbering probably not less than 110,000. They cannot be characterised as anything better than an ill-bred mongrel lot, and the greater part of them are only fit for boiling down; they scarcely pay for breaking-in, as even then they will only fetch at the yards from £1 to £3, while when unbroken they have been sold in numbers at from 2s. 6d. to £1.

Causes of Deterioration.—The same reasons that have [illegible] mentioned as causing the falling-off in the [illegible]y and light-harness horses, have also [illegible] respect to saddle-horses, but the result has [illegible] serious, for the light-harness horses, though [illegible] been able to do a certain amount of work, [illegible] cheap. For vans, spring-carts, cabs, omni[illegible] coaches, they have been used up rapidly, [illegible] without lit le endurance, and breaking down com[illegible] soon, their first cost is small, and they are [illegible] easily replaced. But with saddle-horses and hacks the inferiority is not so tolerable; these must be of a certain shape and style, and have the indispensable drop of good blood to do the work at all in a bearable manner. Every one, from the roughest stock-rider up to the fashionable equestrian, appreciates the ease, spirit, and endurance of a well-bred animal contrasted with the roughness, want of paces, and lack of spirit, to be found in the general run of horses; and complaints are frequent and not ill deserved.

In addition to the causes which have tended to the deterioration of other breeds of horses, the class of saddle-horses has suffered from the introduction of light thoroughbreds, and the cessation of the importation of Arabs. This last evil is in a fair way of being remedied. Some new Arabs have been introduced—two by Mr. J. White, and two by Mr. A. A. Dangar—and after the experience of the last twenty years, many breeders are convinced that New South Wales can only recover its former prestige for good saddle-horses by returning to a more frequent use of good Arab sires, and that for our climate the Arab blood judiciously intermixed is a far better strain than that of the English racer.

Much damage was also done about thirty years ago by the introduction from South America of a most worthless description of animal, commonly known here as *Valparaisos*, and which got intermixed with our better description, as, owing to the very low value of horse stock during the general depression which existed in 1841-2, many breeders who had up to that time taken much care of their stock, turned them loose in the bush and allowed them to breed indiscriminately, till in the course of time the good mares became extinct, and left in their stead a class of animals quite unfit to breed from. Some deterioration may also be ascribed to the want, especially in dry seasons, of sufficient nourishment after weaning.

Wild Horses.—There have been some of this class in the Colony from very early days, but they have multiplied greatly during the last twenty years. In nearly all the unfenced, mountainous, and upland tracts, and even in some of the merely undulating country, there are to be found mobs of wild horses: so also are there in the unenclosed scrubby country on the great salt-bush plains. They are an unmitigated nuisance; they injure stock-owners by consuming grass and water, disturbing the other stock, and mixing with the mares. And this is not the least evil, for they greatly promote demoralisation. Youths, bred in the bush, and tempted to run in and brand stock, with their progeny, that do not belong to them, too easily slide from this practice into the form of horse-stealing, known as duffing. It will be greatly for the interest of the Colony when the wild stock is destroyed, and to this the enclosure of runs will greatly tend.

Prospects of Improvement.—The facts and the causes of the deterioration of the horse stock in New South Wales have been sufficiently alluded to, and at the same time the prospects of improvement have been indicated. By way of recapitulation, however, these prospects may be said to lie in,—First,—the dearly bought experience owners have acquired during the last ten years as to the ruinous consequences of mixing different breeds. Second,—the more correct ideas which are beginning to prevail among them as to the true principles of breeding, and the value of pure stock, and, consequently, the increased care which is now being given to the culling of brood mares, and the selection of suitable sires. Third,—the extension of fencing and the increased value now set on grass. Fourth,—the destruction of wild horses. Fifth,—the demand for the Indian army. Sixth,—the renewed importation of Arabs, and the growing desire to produce a stouter and more generally useful class of well-bred horse.

Export to India.—New South Wales is quite capable of producing the class of horses for which there is a demand in India, but at present the trade is not very extensive. No Indian officer is stationed in the Colony to make himself acquainted with the principal breeders, and to furnish such information and encouragement as might lead to a steady supply. The purchasers are speculative shippers, and of these there are only three or four. The speculation is a somewhat hazardous one, as, apart from the risks of the passage, horses rejected by the Government buyers are at once so depreciated as to be scarcely [illegible]e. During the last ten years the shipment to I[illegible] has been at the rate of about 250 horses per annum. The average length of the voyage is about sixty days, and the cost of transhipment amounts to about £23 10s. per horse, of which about £12 10s. goes to the ship for freight, and the remainder is spent in food, wages, and miscellaneous charges. The fitting-up of a vessel in Sydney for horses generally costs about 20s. or 22s. per stall. It is necessary to take one groom for every ten horses, whose wages are at the rate of £2 per week, with a bounty of 20s. per head for each horse landed safely. The "super" also generally receives the same bounty. The principal breeders, from whose stock horses are selected for the Indian market, are Messrs. George Campbell of Duntroon; W. Rutledge, of Molonglo; Mr. Bell, of Muswellbrook; Mr. Reynolds, of Tocal; Mr. Dines, of Singleton; Mr A. Town, of Richmond; Mr Tindale, of Ramornie; Messrs. Barnes and Smith, of the Clarence; Mr. Graham Myline, of Etonsville; Mr. W. J. Dangar, of Neatsfield; Mr Bashby, of Cassilis; Messrs. Wyndham, of Bukkulla; and Messrs. White, of Upper Hunter. Messrs. Cheeke, Myline, and Tait have also furnished race-horses that have achieved distinction in the Peninsula. There are five descriptions of horses that find sale in India:—

1. Cavalry Remount.—For this purpose is wanted a compact wellbred horse, from 14 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 2 inches. The price in the Calcutta market is about £65, and in Madras about £57.

2. Artillery.—For this purpose the horses are required to be of the same height, but rather stronger, and the price is about the same.

3. Gentlemen's Hacks and Chargers.—These are required to stand from 14½ hands to 15 hands, and their prices range from £45 to £75.

4. Race-horses.—These fetch a fancy price, which has ranged from £300 to £600.

5. Carriage Pairs.—Horses of this class, from 15 to 16 hands high, have realized from £100 to £150 per pair.

Horses at the Exhibition.—There were altogether 130 animals shown, of which no fewer than 46, or more than one-third of the whole, were blood stock. These constituted the real attraction in this section, and, as may be inferred from what has been said above, were the only horses that really justified admiration. Not only in number, but in quality and condition, they were in the highest degree creditable to the Colony, and proved that breeding racers was a sufficiently profitable, or a sufficiently stimulating, pursuit, to maintain the art in a high degree of perfection. There were 19 blood-stallions of three years and upwards, and these did not constitute the whole, perhaps did not even include the best, that the Colony had to exhibit. The close proximity of the Randwick races kept away several. The chief prize was awarded to Tarragon, a Colonial-bred horse, and the second to Yattendon, a younger horse and also a native. It is worthy of remark, as showing how nearly the two animals are considered equal, that in the previous year they both competed for the same honour at the Agricultural Society's Show, and were differently ranked, Yattendon then being awarded the prize. They won their honours this year in competition with four English thoroughbreds, namely, Velocity, Cerræbus, Lavingstone, and Stafford; and also against two imported Arabs, namely, Farhan, imported by Mr. A. A. Dangar, and a bay Arab belonging to Mr. White. Out of the fourteen Colonial-bred horses in this class six were by New Warrior and three by Stafford. Of younger blood stallions, there were exhibited seven of 2-years old and five yearlings. Among the former the most noticeable was the imported horse, Grandmaster, son of the celebrated Gladiateur. All the others were Colonial-born.

Of female stock there were only fifteen shown, and only one of these was imported. From the earliest days our blood stock has been weakest on the female side. The importation of mares has been very scanty compared with that of horses, and breeders have trusted to sires to work out the inferiority on the female side. This is a process, however, that has never been accomplished; and one great reason for the scarcity of good hackneys has been that the sires have not been properly matched with worthy mares.

In heavy stock there were forty exhibits, the display, both in number and quality, being inferior to that of blood stock. The prize-takers were Mr. A. Town, of Richmond; Mr. Ward, of Bankstown; Mr. Downes, of Brownlow Hill; and Mr. Elliott, of Kiama. Among the farming stallions there were four importations, two of them took prizes; but there were no imported mares: and amongst the heavy draught stock there was only one imported horse, and this took the first prize.

Among the thirteen light-harness-horses there were no imports, and the one that took the prize was of unknown lineage on both sides, although several of his competitors had something to boast of in the way of descent. There was but one pair of carriage-horses exhibited, and they were only adjudged worthy of a second prize.

There were four hunters, and the two that took the prizes were aged, and one of them of unknown descent. Ten gentlemen sent their hackneys, all of them showing the effect of good stalling. The prize-taker was descended from Modesty, by Little John. There were twenty-two ponies, divided into two classes of not exceeding 12 and 14 hands high respectively. Of the larger size the prize was given to an aged animal, descended from Saladin. The prize-taker in the smaller class was of unknown descent.

(To be continued.)

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, Feb. 6.)

JAPAN.

Mrs. De Long (wife of the U.S. Minister) and Madame Butzow (wife of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires) have been presented to the Mikado and Empress. Dr. Berlin, formerly interpreter of the German Legation, has mysteriously disappeared; whether he fell overboard from a vessel in which he had taken passage or has been murdered is unknown. A native woman stands charged with having boiled to death her step-son, aged 7 years. A large fire has occurred in Yedo. A native riot has occurred at Kiusiu. Efforts have been made by the Chinese residents at Yokohama to induce ill-feeling between Japanese and foreigners, an abusive placard having been posted on the gates of Salbensho. Rigorous measures are being taken to suppress prostitution. Schemes are being discussed for the better accommodation of shipping at Yokohama. Efforts are being made to utilize rags in Japan as a paper making material. Ocean postage under native management is being established. The Corean excitement appears to have died out. A new marriage law is being enacted. A smart shock of earthquake was experienced at Yokohama on the 20th ultimo. Yokohama will shortly be lit by gas.

CHINA.

The British brig Bessie Searight, from Shanghai to Nagasaki, has foundered at sea; all hands saved. An edict has been issued against poppy growing in Kanaub and Shensi. Great apprehensions are entertained of a Mahomedan invasion in North China. The Submarine Cable between Hongkong, Shanghai and Nagasaki are not yet repaired. The winter in the North has been extremely mild. The Grand Llama of Thibet has despatched a mission to Peking proffering allegiance to the young Emperor. The Tientsin arsenal is said to be remarkably active. A new Chinese Admiral has been appointed at Amoy. He is a most determined man and has done much more by visiting the points under his jurisdiction in disguise, redressing grievances and punishing malefactors *a la* Haroun Alraschid. Attempts are to be made to make the Yellow River resume its old channel. The Messageries steamer Donnai grounded for 26 hours on the Wulsug bar. The Newchwang river was open on the 2nd, and the Peiho on the 14th January. Chung-how will, it is said, return to Tientsin as Governor. The issue of Transit passes at Chinkeang has been stopped. A new addition of the abominable "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines" has been published at Wuchang.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO.

A serious accident happened on board the Russian corvette Vitiaz on Saturday, the 25th ult.; one of the boiler-tubes burst and several men were badly scalded, two dying of their injuries. The Hongkong Hotel Co. has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for 1872 with good prospects for 1873. Over two hundred Chinese have been summoned and fined for firing crackers at New Year's time, in defiance of a regulation. F. Kœnig, a shipbroker, attempted to abscond to Saigon on the 1st inst., after forging two scrips of Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. Shares to the value of 21,000dls. He was however caught and has been committed for trial. On the arrival of the P. M. s.s. Alaska at her wharf on the 25th January, a rush was made by the Chinese passengers, resulting in the fall of the gangboard, whereby Captain McLachlan had his leg broken. H. M. S. Curlew has brought to Hongkong five survivors from the wreck of the British ship Benares. Naomi won the last yacht race. A large fire occurred at Canton on the 31st ult; part of the bridge connecting Shameen with the suburbs was destroyed. The Russian ships Svetlana and Vitiaz, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board the former, left on the 28th ult.

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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. | RANGOON. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. | HONGKONG. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL (WATSON'S) BOMBAY.
PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.
THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.
Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.
BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.
DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.
The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be Rs. 6 per day. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.
Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.
Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fire Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
Agents.
1st January 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise. Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000.
AMOUNT PAID UP, UPWARDS OF £250,000.
Head Office:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
Central Trustees.
LORD SANDHURST, THOS. HUGHES, Esq., M.P., M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.
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Directors.
THE HON'BLE J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Manager, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)
Trustee.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY, W. LOUDON, Esq.
Bankers.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Solicitors.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.
Medical Examiner.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
Agents.
Messrs. GADDUM & CO.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED
UPON
NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES
FOR THE
ASSURANCE OF LIVES;
CHARGING
ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM
FOR
INDIA,
AND ONE UNIFORM RATE
FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;
GIVING
UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL, OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS
OF
PAYING PREMIUMS
IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS, EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED,
WITH PARTICIPATION I PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	51	0	8	39	8	0
30	105	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	61	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	181	6	8	1.8	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN ADOPTED, AND PROVIDES—

1st.—Government Securities for assurances by the creation of a Fund, in the name of the Official Trustee of Bombay, of 80 per cent. of all premiums received, for the purpose of meeting claims under policies, which Fund can be used for no other purpose.

2nd.—A further security, by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the company as a separate Trust to be made liable only for Assurance engagements should the Premium Fund fail.

3rd.—Indisputability of all Policies, and no restriction on foreign residence, or travel, one uniform rate of premium being charged for the whole world.

4th.—Payment of premiums for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Non-forfeiture of Policies should payment of premiums not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Positive Note payable to bearer, being given for every premium paid, which Positive Notes cannot lapse, but remain in force, and are payable on death of the assured, or may be converted into cash during his life-time to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premiums paid without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured.

6th.—Participation in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and therefore no advantage secured to one class of assurants at the expense of another.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000, the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all the premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance, which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes, each for Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 20,000 in all, upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid, free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transaction had been made to assume.

Full particulars, together with Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application being made to the undersigned, who are authorised to commence the business of the Company from this date.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 25th February 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRMS:
C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta.
CARR & SON..........Conduit Street, London.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to FARNHAM & Co.
No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

MESSRS. DeCRUZ, CORREYA AND Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.
CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.
PIANOS tuned and repaired.
FURNITURE repaired and polished.
Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.
All Orders promptly attended to, 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks. | Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron. | Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows. | Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth. | Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins. | Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine. | Fire Bricks.
| Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
HARMONIUMS,
BY RIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART.
Solid Oakwood Case, made to stand the Climate of India. These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 600.
PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.
LANDED, PER S.S. ERL KING,
A FEW
COOKING STOVES,
THE VICTORESS, Nos. 6 & 7,
BY SMITH AND WELLSTOOD, GLASGOW.
BLOCK TIN HOT WATER PLATES.
IRON GALVANIZED BATH TUBS.
27 BY 37 INCHES.
WALL PAPERS,
VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS,
TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.
TABLE COVERS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS,
TO BE SOLD A COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.
TABLE LINEN,
COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.
J. NEUBERG.

SECOND EDITION OF THE
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1873.
With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which came into operation on Feb. 17.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
Contents.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following
Agents:—
Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria ....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta............Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora...........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London. ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..............Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran ....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......."Observer" Office.
Poona...............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

THE
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION.
A. E. KEELL
BEGS MOST
RESPECTFULLY
TO
THANK
THE
LADIES
AND HIS
PATRONS
FOR THE
LIBERAL SUPPORT
HE HAS
RECEIVED
THROUGH THE
SEASON.

G.'S LINIMENT.
The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for
Mange and all Skin Diseases
in
Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,
prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals.
It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency and in many other parts of India.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
Per dozen, at Wholesale Rates.
SOLE PREPARERS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

FRENCH REMEDIES,
OF GUARANTEED FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENCE.
Cod Liver Dragees, prepared expressly for India. In bottles at ....Rs. 1 8 and Rs. 3 0
These Dragees are the best substitute for Cod Liver Oil when that medicine is refused by the stomach, and, being coated with sugar, they are readily taken by delicate persons and children.
Dusart's Syrup of Lacto-phosphate of Lime for the reproduction of healthy tissue after long-continued or hereditary disease. Per bottle .... Rs. 2 0
Mollard's Pomade Sulphureuse. For Skin diseases. Much superior to all other preparations of Sulphur.. Per jar „ 1 8
Belloc's Vegetable Charcoal. A charcoal of great purity, for internal use as a remedy against Indigestion, &c. It also forms an excellent Tooth Powder.. Per bottle „ 1 12
Laville's Drops and Pills. A much celebrated remedy for Gout.. Per bottle „ 7 8
Boyveau-Laffecteur's Rob. An alterative extensively used in France and elsewhere and considered superior to Sarsaparilla .... Per bottle Rs. 6 and „ 3 0
Espic's Cigarettes, for Asthma ....Per Box „ 2 0
Joy's Cigarettes, for Asthma .... „ „ 2 0
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves .... „ „ 1 8
Grimault's Preparations of Matico, of great efficacy in special complaints ....Per bottle Rs. 2 and „ 2 8
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime. Recommended in Phthisis, &c ....Per bottle „ 2 0
Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horseradish. Recommended as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil... Per bottle „ 2 12
Per dozen at Wholesale Rates.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON
MEDICAL
HALL.
The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.
ACCURACY!
ECONOMY!
DISPATCH!

ROSS AND COMPANY,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!
Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,
can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce:
Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
FORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
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